# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVII., No. 6. Whole No. 433.} NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1898. {Price per Copy, 10c.


## Contents


**TOPICS OF THE DAY:**

Prince Bismarck (with Portraits) . . 152
Early Lessons of the War . . . . . 154
Six Naval Heroes (Portraits) . . . . 155
The German-American Press on Imperialism and its Consequences . . 156
Map of Porto Rico . . . . . 157
Calendar of War . . . . . 158
Topics in Brief . . . . . 158

**LETTERS AND ART:**

Byron as a Degenerate . . . . . 159
Popularity of the American Harp . . 159
A New Book of Verse by Victor Hugo 160
Rodin's Statue of Balzac . . . . . 161
Farewell to "The Chap-Book" . . . 163
Shakespeare's One Great Omission . . 163
The Manana in Spanish Art . . . . 163

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION:**

Why Do We Live? . . . . . 164
Should We Have Faster Battle-Ships? 164
The Readiness of the Fleet at Santiago 165
Is Rubber Waterproof? . . . . . 165
Lightning-Rods Up to Date . . . . 166
Adulteration Detected with the X Ray 167
Long-Distance Steaming of War-Ships 167
Science Brevities . . . . . 167

**THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:**

Early Ups and Downs of the New-Testament Canon . . . . . 168
Difficulties of Metropolitan Churches . 168
Public Profanity in New York City . 169
"The Jewish Theosophists" . . . . 169
"Imperialism" as Seen by the Friends 170
Cervera Punished for Sabbath-Breaking 170

**FOREIGN TOPICS:**

The United States and the Philippines 171
We, the British Press, and Germany . 171
Comments on the War . . . . . 172
A Russian-German Squabble . . . . 173
The Loss of the "Bourgogne" . . . 174
Foreign Notes . . . . . 174

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

Porto Rico and its People . . . . . 175
Business Situation . . . . . 177
Personals . . . . . 178
Current Events . . . . . 178
Chess . . . . . 180



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

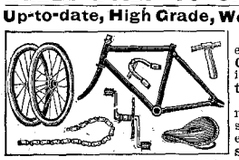
## Where People are Going .. .. this Summer.

'Twill doubtless be about as safe at the seashore or on the Atlantic this season as last. Spanish cruisers will not molest the "ocean greyhounds" to any great extent, nor waste much powder shelling summer resorts. The dons will have other business.

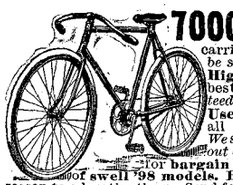
Still, it is already quite evident that neither the transatlantic trip nor the seashore are going to be entirely popular. Those who feel they must go somewhere (as who does not) are turning their eyes in other directions. Where more gratefully than toward the breezy mountain areas of our great Northwest? Take *Banff* for instance. We are getting so many more inquiries than ever before that we believe this delightful resort is going to be "just the fashion." At *Banff* is located our own magnificent hotel, the famous medicinal hot springs, the "lakes in the clouds." There one enjoys all sports with rod and gun, boating, driving, wheeling, the health-giving mountain air, and an inspiring scenic panorama. We can't recount here a hundredth part of its attractions, but we've prepared a pamphlet with half-tone views and a topographical map showing all the mountains, glaciers, streams, lakes and pleasure resorts in the vicinity. A postal card will bring it, and we will also send another pamphlet showing how the *Canadian Pacific Route* can take you *around the world;* or we will send you pamphlet about our China and Japan route, or one about our route to Alaska.

E. V. SKINNER, G.E.A., 353 Broadway, N.Y.
D. McNICOLL, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.
C. E. E. USSHER, G.P.A., Montreal, Que.

**WHEEL BUILT TO ORDER, $25.**
**Up-to-date, High Grade, Worth $50**



We are the largest makers and jobbers of High Grade Bicycle Parts in the U.S. We supply the largest factories. To make a universal demand for our parts we will sell one complete set in each town at our wholesale prices to factories and build you a latest '98 model in 2 days, just as you want it; over 60 options! You get a $50 wheel for $25; no delay; send for full particulars. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO. Dept. No. 163 Washington St., N.Y. City.



**7000 BICYCLES**
carried over from 1897 *must be sacrificed* now. New **High Grade,** all styles, best equipment, *guaranteed.* **$9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels,** late models, all makes, **$3 to $12.** *We ship on approval without a cent payment.* Write for **bargain list** and art catalogue of swell '98 models. **BICYCLE FREE** for season to advertise them. Send for one. **Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.**
**J. M. Mead Cycle Co. Chicago.**

CANCER CURED

Cancer and Tumor Cured without the aid of knife or plaster, and without pain. A treatise, testimonials and letter of advice free. Address,
VEGETABLE CANCER CURE CO.,
CHATHAM, N.Y.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard's Great Book
**Isabella of Castile**

A Charming Story of Her Romantic Life and Important Achievements. Illustrated with seven full-page photogravures in tints, with many text illustrations by F. A. CARTER.

BISHOP JOHN IRELAND: "The style is dramatic, in full accord with the temper of the heroine, and the interest of the reader is kept up from the first to the last. The book is delightful."

**12mo, 349 pp., with map. Cloth, elegantly bound, $1.50.**

*Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N.Y.*

## LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

**Henry C. Terry,** 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
**John M. Harris,** Coal Exchange Bldg, Scranton, Pa.
**Frank E. Boyle,** Burr Building, Scranton, Pa.
**Wm. O. Thompson,** 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
**John Moffitt,** 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
**Chas. E. Bond,** 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.
**Melvin A. Hildreth,** Fargo, N. D.
**Stephen C. Harris,** Atlanta, Ga.
**Edw'd D. Howard,** 1109-10 The Wyandotte, Columbus, O.
**Stuart Bros & Murray** (THOS. B. STUART, CHAS. A. MURRAY), Symes Block, Denver, Col.

**THE SPANISH GYPSY.** A Beautiful Story of the Cross. By *Mary Sibree*

It has been used by thousands to carry the sweet story home to hearts that were hard. Fourth American Edition. 16 pages. Single copies, 3 cents; 25 cents per 10; $2.00 per hundred.
**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.**

# Westerleigh Collegiate Institute

A COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF HIGH ORDER .. .. .. .. .. ..

Students prepared for any course in any college. The school is situated in a beautiful and most healthful park on Staten Island, and, while commanding the educational advantages of the great metropolis, is surrounded by the most wholesome influences.

Pupils board in private families with teachers. Board and tuition, from $275 to $325 per year.

All teachers graduates of noted schools, and many have studied in European universities.

Fall term begins September 7th.

ADDRESS
**WESTERLEIGH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**
**WESTERLEIGH, STATEN ISLAND**

**GREAT MEN**
are like Sapolio.—They waste themselves to make the world brighter. SAPOLIO is the electric light of house-cleaning.

*Albert Shaw,* in *The Review of Reviews:* . . . "It will stand in years to come as an epitome of social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

# Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by WM. P. D. BLISS, with the co-operation of the most eminent specialists on the subjects treated. It furnishes an unexcelled abundance of verified statistics, comparative tables, and expert opinions on the entire field of sociology and kindred subjects. It is at once a complete and authoritative Encyclopedia of Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth and Wages, and Sociology. It puts side by side, in authoritative statements, the views, theories, and utterances of all schools of economic and social thought. Its arrangement is cyclopedic and every facility for ready consultation has been afforded.

***COMMENDED BY HIGH AUTHORITIES***

*Edward Everett Hale:* "I know I shall find it very valuable."

*Edward Atkinson:* "Very useful to every student of social science."

*Carroll D. Wright,* Washington, D. C.: "I find it to be a work that must prove of very great value to all students of social matters."

*Gen. William Booth,* The Salvation Army: "'The Encyclopedia of Social Reform' is an invaluable contribution to the literature of social science. I can not very well imagine how a better service could have been rendered to the subject than has been done by its publication."

*The New York Times:* "This work is a necessity in any well-appointed library."

**Large 8vo, 1439 pp. Net Prices: Cloth, $7.50 Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco $14.00.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York**

The History of America in Story Form.
**The Columbian Historical Novels**

By JOHN R. MUSICK. 12 vols. Profusely illustrated. Send 10 cents for beautiful illustrated prospectus.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY says they are: "One of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen."

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, ex-Governor of New York: "'The Columbian Historical Novels' possess universal interest, and they tell the story of the new world in a unique, pleasant, and instructive manner."

*Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place.*

**WEALTH AND WASTE**
**The Principles of Political Economy in their Application to the Present Problems of Money, Labor, Law, and the Liquor Habit.**
**By A. A. HOPKINS, Ph.D.,**
Prof. of Political Economy and Prob., Amer., Univer.

"It is a book both for scholars and student and plain laboring men."—*Religious Herald*

**12mo, 286 pp., price, $1.00**
**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO. Pubs., New York**

**The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.**
Simplest; most reliable; 50 cents, postfree. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## THE STORY OF OUR NEW PEOPLE AND LANDS IN THE PACIFIC

"From the descriptions and beautiful illustrations one seems to be transported to the shores of sweet breezes and lofty peaks—the paradise of the Pacific."—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

# HAWAII: OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

**By JOHN R. MUSICK,**

Author of the "Columbian Historical Novels."

The true and wonderful story of Hawaii—"the paradise of the Pacific"—as it has been and as it is to-day. It tells all about the interesting people—their customs, traditions, etc.; the nature wonders—volcanos, fertile valleys, etc.; governmental changes, etc.

### Elegantly and Profusely Illustrated

*Over 100 beautiful half-tone illustrations*, adorned with tasteful border decorations by PHILIP E. FLINTOFF, besides 34 artistic pen sketches by FREELAND A. CARTER.

**HIGHLY COMMENDED.**

**Almost as Good as a Personal Visit.**

"A perusal of the book, next to a personal visit, will best afford one a clear understanding and appreciation of our new possessions."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

**Popular Interest Well Gratified.**

"With the great interest that is now felt in this region, the appearance of the book is exceedingly timely."—*Hartford Courant.*

**Has No Dull Pages.**

"A graceful writer and a keen observer. His book has no dull pages."—*The Inter-Ocean*, Chicago.

**Handsomest and Most Delightful Work.**

"By far the handsomest and most delightful work on this subject ever published."—*Philadelphia Item.*

**SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.**

**8vo, 546 pp. 56 full-page half-tone plates. Also with map. Cloth, $2.75. Half-Morocco, gilt edges, $4.**

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York.**

## FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

**Quick Wits and Deft Hands before the Surgeon or Physician arrives. A Household Necessity**

# EMERGENCY NOTES

**By GLENTWORTH R. BUTLER, A.M., M.D.**

Physician to St. Mary's, St. John's, and Methodist Episcopal hospitals, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., etc.

**Practical descriptions of the body and its functions. Simple rules and suggestions for immediate treatment of sudden afflictions of all descriptions. Index of 300 subject references.**

*The Sun*, New York: "A valuable book of reference in any household."

*Boston Post:* "An excellent summary of good and quick methods."

*Lutheran Evangelist:* "A compendium of practical knowledge."

*12mo, Cloth. 18 Original Illustrations; over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents, post-free.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York.**

## PRIDE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE

*"It should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England."*—

**ST. JAMES BUDGET (Weekly Edition "St. James Gazette") London.**

## The Funk and Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY

It is a necessity for every home, office, school, or study. Its information is indispensable to every man of business, profession, or trade. It is a perfect University of concise and comprehensive information for every mind that is open to the latest knowledge in all departments of human research. This sumptuous volume represents the highest scholarship of the Anglo-Saxon race.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

**Critics of both Countries united in high praise of this great work**

**THE CONGREGATIONALIST,** Boston:
"The Standard Dictionary! It is positively a splendid piece of work and an honor to our country."

**THE OBSERVER,** New York:
"The whole country is indebted to the publishers for making the United States the locale for such a fountain of philological erudition."

**THE LITERARY WORLD,** London:
"It is one of the chief fin-de-siecle glories of the English race beyond the Atlantic."

**Prof. A. SAYCE,** Oxford University:
"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent and worthy of the great continent that has produced it. It is more than complete."

**THE LONDON TIMES:**—"The merits of the STANDARD DICTIONARY are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

## A DICTIONARY'S LIMITS OF HELPFULNESS.

The helpfulness of a dictionary cannot reach beyond the limit of its vocabulary, or the range of its editorial specialists.

| | VOCABULARY TERMS | SPECIALISTS |
|---|---|---|
| Worcester's Dictionary | 105,000 | 18 |
| Webster's International | 125,000 | 41 |
| The Century Dictionary | 225,000 | 81 |
| **Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary** | **301,865** | **247** |

**JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,** Boston: "It will make the world its debtor, and all who write must praise it evermore. It challenges criticism and commands admiration."

**SEND FOR PROSPECTUS AND TERMS**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.**

**Commended to the Confidence of Teachers and Students.**

**D. L. Kiehle,** Professor of Pedagogy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: "I find the Students' Standard Dictionary convenient in form, and abundantly furnisht to meet all the demands of the student in usual study and reading. I shall commend it to the confidence and use of students and teachers who care for my advice." Send for Prospectus.

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.**

## FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO

**By E. P. Thwing, D.D., M.D.**

**Revised edition, 12mo, 72 pp., stiff manila covers, price reduced to 10 cents; 12 copies for $1.00.**

***The Best Handbook on the Subject.***

"This is by far the best pamphlet on the noxious weed, and its habitual use, that we have seen issued since the lamented death of George Trask."—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

"We commend this pamphlet to all who use, and also to all who do not use, tobacco in any form—especially to the young and to ministers of the Gospel."—*Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia.

"We know of no other publication in which the facts are given so concisely, so fully, in a shape and style so readable."—*The Witness*, Halifax, N. S.

"Some startling and terrible facts are made known regarding the evil effects of tobacco upon the voice, teeth, senses, stomach, and lungs."—*Baltimore Presbyterian.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York.**

*"Incident and illustration give life and beauty to every page. We would like to place this volume in the hands of every young man we know."* —CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, *Louisville, Ky.*

THE

# Christian Gentleman

**By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.**

*Author of "Hero Tales From Sacred Story," "Paul and His Friends," etc., etc.*

**BRIGHT TALKS TO YOUNG MEN ON PRACTICAL MATTERS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE. THEY ARE VIGOROUS, MANLY, AND ABOUNDING IN FRESH AND WHOLESOME THOUGHT.**

**VIGOROUS, RATIONAL, AND HUMAN**

"They are marked by earnestness and experience, vigor and clearness, and enter into the conditions and needs of human nature."—*The Presbyterian*, Philadelphia.

**A CHEERY, CHATTY STYLE**

"It is written in the chatty, agreeable style which appeals to young men, and by apt illustrative incidents points the moral which is to be brought home to those who would be Christian Gentlemen under all circumstances."

**SPARKLES WITH BRIGHT THOUGHTS**

"'The Christian Gentleman' is crisp and full of flavor, as well as sense and solidity. It will be an inspiration and blessing to every one who reads it."—*Rev. Dr. G. C. Wilding*, Pastor M. E. Church, Jersey City, N. J.

**12mo. Cloth, Tasteful Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. Price, 75 cents.**

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N. Y.**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE ARMY DEPENDS ON THE RED CROSS

## It is the Only Source from Which the Sick and Wounded Receive Aid.

## Generous Contributions to Its Funds More than Ever Urgent.

### A Regular Army Surgeon Declares: "Our Only Hope at the Front Now is the Red Cross and the Help It Can Give Us."

**Every One of Our Readers is Urged to Send Some Contribution, Large or Small, Quickly.**

**The Beautiful "Accolade" Souvenir Given to All Who Send $1.00 or More.**

The Red Cross Society is doing wonderful work for our sick and wounded soldier boys at the front, in the camps, on the ships. The work grows beyond the power of the Society to do it all without more general and more generous help from our people at home. The army depends **almost solely** upon the Red Cross for nurses, medicines, comforts. Its staff of nurses and doctors are tireless in their efforts, and are performing miracles of devotion, service, and self-denial.

**RED CROSS NURSES AT SIBONEY.**

A letter to *The Sun*, New York, from Siboney, July 6, says:

"Late last night one of the ambulance wagons came rumbling into camp. Four or five comparative convalescents lay inside of it, and sitting bolt upright and grasping one of the wagon-poles tightly, was Clara Barton, fast asleep, enjoying the first solid hour of rest she has had since the battle of Santiago began. The moment that trouble began at the front Miss Barton started for the field hospital. Mrs. Lesser and the other four nurses have remained here and have worked indefatigably under Major Lagarde and Dr. Lesser. The brunt of most of the hardest work has fallen on these young women. There is not one of them who has had more than six hours of sleep since the wounded began to come in on last Friday night, and that some of them have not already collapsed only goes to show what an amount of grit and endurance there is in young American womanhood. The heat in the tents, during the morning hours particularly, has been almost insufferable, and none of the men here except the doctors has been able to stand the strain of remaining in the operating tent for more than six hours at a time; and yet for six days have these five noble women been working there for twenty-three hours out of each twenty-four."

**MISS JENNINGS, THE RED CROSS HEROINE OF THE "SENECA."**

The papers have been full, during the past week, of the story of Miss Jeannette Jennings and her heroic work on the ship *Seneca* which brought one hundred sick and wounded from Cuba to New York. Here is just a brief extract from an interview with her last Friday:

"The attack on Santiago began on the morning of July 1. In the afternoon the wounded began to come back, some in army wagons, some on stretchers, and some on foot. We fitted up hospitals in the tents that had been abandoned by the soldiers moving to the front, covering the ground inside with straw. Six of these tents were fitted up as operating rooms, and at the invitation of Dr. Lagarde, Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross aided in the surgical work. In twenty four hours the surgeons operated on and dressed the wounds of 475 men. The nurses worked on as steadily as the surgeons without thinking of sleep, and only stopping occasionally to take a cup of coffee, for it was trying work.

"The next afternoon I was at work in the Red Cross hospital when Dr. Lagarde rushed in and said:

"'Can anybody get out to the State of Texas at once? I have here an order from General Shafter authorizing Miss Barton to seize any army wagons she can find and send them to the front with supplies for the wounded there.'

"'Where are the hospital supplies of the army?' I asked. 'Where is the hospital service? Have you brought 20,000 men down here and sent them to fight without making any preparations for the care of the wounded?'

"He was very much distressed, and there were tears in his eyes.

"'I don't know,' he said, 'I don't know. *God knows what we could have done here without the help of the Red Cross. Our only hope at the front now is in the Red Cross and the help it can give us.*'"

**LET EVERYBODY SEND HELP FOR THESE NOBLE RED CROSS WORKERS.**

Can any one hesitate to contribute at once to this noble work to the utmost of his or her ability? Send 50 cents, $1, $10, $100, or more. Send it quickly. It is needed at once.

We appeal to our readers to send contributions to us at once to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society. Every one who gives at least $1.00 will receive the beautiful picture "The Accolade" as a souvenir. Address Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.


## THE WORLD-FAMOUS Loisette Memory System

Highly indorsed by educational leaders, professional and scientific men, government officials, business men, and others throughout the world who have benefited from this marvelous system. .. .. .. ..

### Prof. A. Loisette's Great Work

### "Assimilative Memory,

**Or How to Attend and Never Forget."**

Heretofore sold under stringent restrictions and at a high price. NOW PLACED WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALL.

**Some Opinions From Students of the System:**

The late **Richard A. Proctor,** the eminent Astronomer, said: "I have no hesitation in recommending Professor Loisette's system to all who are in earnest in wishing to train their memories effectively."

**Dr. William A. Hammond,** the distinguished Specialist in Brain Diseases: "I consider it to be a new departure in the education of the memory and attention, and of very great value."

**William Waldorf Astor,** Editor and Proprietor *Pall Mall Magazine*, London: "Professor Loisette greatly strengthened my natural memory. . . . Learn Loisette's system and no other."

Cloth, 12mo. Price, $2.50 Net.
Special inducements to schools in lots of six or more. .. .. .. ..

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Sole Publishers**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York.**



## WELCOMED BY SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

*SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON says:—"It is a work of absorbing interest and I cordially commend it to the reading public generally, and especially to every patriotic citizen."*

# THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY

**By JAMES C. FERNALD,**

*Author of "A Study of the Inquisition"; Editor "The Students' Standard Dictionary"; Associate Editor of the "Standard Dictionary," etc.*

The dramatic story of the Spaniard from the Fifteenth Century to and including Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila. It contains two large maps in pocket of back cover, one of Spain, the other of Cuba, each 14x21 inches, printed in 5 colors. Also text maps of the Philippine Islands and Spain at various historical epochs.

**U. S. Senator W. P. Frye says:**
"I find it to be exceedingly interesting. It ought to be in the hands of all Americans."

**U. S. Senator Cushman K. Davis, says:**
"It is a most interesting work, well written, and presenting its facts in a most excellent manner."

**U. S. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger says:**
"I have read the 'Spaniard in History' with great interest. It is one of the most instructive publications on the subject that has come to my attention, and it cannot fail to do much good in calling the attention of our people to the history of a nation that has always put cruelty before justice and oppression before freedom."

**U. S. Representative A. J. Cummings says:**
"It is exceedingly interesting and right to the point at the present time. I have read it with absorbing interest."

**U. S. Senator H. D. Money says:**
"It is a clear and powerful condensation of the historical reasons for the Spanish character of to-day. It is instructive and interesting, and its publication is opportune."

**U. S. Representative C. A. Sulloway says:**
"I wish every child in our land had a copy of 'The Spaniard in History.' . . . He who makes known their history performs a pious work."

**U. S. Representative J. H. Bromwell says:**
"A book that I can commend to any reader who wishes to obtain a correct view of the Spanish character of to-day."

**U. S. Representative H. Belknap says:**
"It is a very attractive volume. I am sure it is a book of interest and value."

**U. S. Representative A. L. Berry says:**
"It is bright and very readable. It comes just at the right time to enable the people of this country to form a correct estimate of our contemptible foes."

*Tastefully printed and handsomely bound, with elaborate cover design by George Wharton Edwards.*

*12mo, cloth. Price, 75 Cents.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York.**



**Students in Chemistry Afforded a New Help.**

**T. H. Norton,** Professor Chemical Department, University of Cincinnati: "The Students' Standard Dictionary fulfils the promises made, and more too. It is difficult to understand how so much could be pressed into so small a space without sacrificing accuracy and clearness. The choice of matter is characterized throughout by good taste and good judgment. My own science receives all the attention which it can justly claim in the space at command." Send for Prospectus.

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Literary Digest

VOL. XVII., NO. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 433

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**PRICE.**—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

**RECEIPTS.**—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

**EXTENSION.**—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label ***the second week*** *after a remittance is received.*

**DISCONTINUANCES.**—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

**PRESENTATION COPIES.**—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK, the builder of the German empire, died on July 30, in the 84th year of his age. Whatever of praise or censure is rendered to him by contemporaries, his commanding personage and achievements in map-changing are of common knowledge. To quote the New York *Sun:*

"Bismarck humbled Austria and made the North German Union. He conquered France and founded the German empire. His shadow lay over the states and statesmen of the Continent for full thirty years. In it reputations withered and powers waned, small men grew great, and nations were created. The Hapsburgers were thrust aside and the Bonapartes were dethroned. The laurels of the Metternichs and the Schwarzenbergs died away and the Gagerns, Manteuffels, and Camphausens were forgotten. Mere association with him, mere opposition to him was fame, and the names of Crispi, Gortschakoff, Kalnoky, Andrassy, and Giers were known to all the world. His heavy hand was felt in every cabinet and court. His life became the history of modern Europe."

American newspapers devote column after column to sketches of Bismarck's career, and print personal estimates of the "Iron Chancellor" by prominent people in all parts of the world. Among the latter is the following in the New York *Journal* from Henry M. Stanley:

"You ask me what I think of Bismarck? It is a big question. He was neither a Cromwell nor a Pitt, but if you could imagine a happy union of the best qualities of each, you would go near finding a popular likeness of the Bismarck we know and just the personality we require for England's needs at the present time. Prince Bismarck was a man who knew exactly what he wanted and directed his course straight ahead. What a world of meaning lies in that! If I were to fill pages, I could not convey to you the whole of my admiration for Bismarck. As a leader of men he was above all living men. As a man he was altogether lovable for his directness, his honesty, and simplicity. If we could only compress some of his moral strength and courage into a bottle and could hearten our statesmen with a minim or so of the wonderful extract, we should soon have reason to be proud of them. As there is no likelihood of our being able to follow up this truly African idea—we must wait until some one will make a text-book of his character for the special benefit of weak-kneed and degenerate statesmen—then we may hope that Britain may begin to reap some of the advantages that have made Germany universally respected."

Coming so soon after the death of Gladstone (May 19), Bismarck's demise occasions much comparison between the life-work of the two men. Thus the Springfield *Republican:*

"Bismarck, the unifier of Germany, the creator of the first truly German empire, a world-changing statesman of the first rank, and the greatest since Napoleon, is dead. The world has not yet ceased to echo the memories of the greatest Briton when the greatest Teuton departs from the scene of his long labors, extended in both cases into old age, and yet laid aside long enough for each one to have become a part of history made instead of one of its chief makers. For the world in general, for the advance and betterment of mankind, for the people's future, however, Gladstone's influence is not ended; it must yet go on and contribute to the broadening wave of the rights of humanity which undermines and topples down, overwhelms, and sweeps away, the monuments and fortresses of privilege and power. Gladstone had but a partial and imperfect sense of this inevitable stream in which he was embarked, but, on the other hand, Bismarck may be described as one who spent a giant's strength in opposing and restraining that stream, in raising against it the barrier of the past, the dogma of the divine right of kings, the whole logical creed of absolutism. To America it need not be said that Gladstone was of greater import and interest than Bismarck, for the mighty Junker statesman belonged to all that our nation is a living protest against, and the empire he constructed and so long maintained by his masterly genius is a part of a scheme of society for which the hope of man in ages whose dawn we can foresee will have no use."

The New York *Herald* expresses a different opinion:

"By common consent, Bismarck's was the master-mind of Europe. In that constructive capacity which is the highest order and test of statesmanship no man approached him. It is idle to compare Gladstone with him. Gladstone created nothing, destroyed much, and would have broken up the United Kingdom if England had not shaken off his rule. He was a man of words, Bismarck a man of deeds. Yet neither had the latter his equal in diplomacy.

"He was an expert in statecraft as well as in statesmanship. He knew how to make a king do his will. He knew how to inspire in the souls of a great but divided people that sentiment of unity without which no German empire was possible. He crushed Particularism. He taught Bavaria to look to Prussia as her natural leader. He made Catholic and Protestant lie down together. Not merely the German empire, but Germany is the creation of this single will. Before his time she was, like Italy, only a geographical expression. To-day she is a nation, and as a nation she mourns for him who out of some fifty-odd powers and principalities and contending peoples brought the German nation and a German national life into being.

"No higher eulogy than that is possible, but it is the simple verdict of history. Yet there is still something to add. He has been a tremendous influence not in Germany only, not in Europe only, but throughout Christendom. He set himself like a rock against the advancing flood of Socialism and of all those lawless forces which all the world over seek to disturb the existing order

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of things. There has grown up of late,' said Bismarck at Jena, 'a notion that the world can be governed from below. That can not be.' He found the kingly principle in Germany the efficient principle of government, and he strengthened it and left it so. He found the principle of authority, of liberty regulated by law, the basis of modern society. His example has made it stronger. The world owes him much as well as Germany."

The New York *Times* contrasts Gladstone with Bismarck as follows:

"Broadly speaking, and in terms of English politics, Gladstone was a Liberal and Bismarck a Tory. The one steadily sought to broaden the basis of governmental power by the extension of the suffrage and the gradual abolition of privilege. The other yielded to the people only the rights he dared not withhold and retained in the class to which he belonged the utmost possible supremacy. The ideal of the one was such growth throughout the empire of common rights, interests, responsibilities as should create national unity and not only permit but stimulate general progress, his conception of Providence being that its beneficence would advance with the advance of freedom. The ideal of the other was the growth of a mighty nation, guided unquestionably by Providence, but by Providence acting through the agency of the throne, surrounded by the class of which he himself was the leader. The one believed himself a representative, the other believed himself a ruler. Thus the one sought to disarm discontent by reforms, the other to crush it with the mailed hand. The one labored to extend British prosperity and influence throughout the world by opening all markets to the trade in which he trusted his nation to get its share. The other planned a policy of commercial extension by colonization and exclusive privileges.

THE LATE PRINCE OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD VON BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN.

From the latest photograph taken in 1896.

"It must be said, however, in making this comparison, that Gladstone developed the application of a national policy and principle already, tho to a limited degree, recognized, while Bismarck was compelled to deal with novel conditions, and few will question that the genius of the latter surpassed that of the former, or that the impress of Bismarck's individuality on the history of his time was more distinct and was deeper. We may hold that the tendencies in the life of the human race which Gladstone represented are more potent and enduring than the forces of which Bismarck so superbly availed himself; but we must see that the work of Bismarck, which we can imagine no other man doing, was essential and was tremendous. The German nation he called into being, the people to whom he gave unity, will in due time take their rights and achieve the destiny for which their great qualities fit them. They will not forget, they will justly be proud to remember, the wonderful man who made possible the first great stage of their advancement."

In a character sketch of Bismarck contributed to the New York *Journal*, W. T. Stead writes:

"Mr. Gladstone, his only rival, never concealed his dislike and distrust of Prince Bismarck. 'A very big man, no doubt,' he once exclaimed, 'but very unscrupulous.' It was a homely summing up, but it expressed with unusual simplicity the popular estimate of his character. He was big—in every way one of the biggest men of his time. Great Mr. Gladstone did not call him, because greatness in his estimation implied a moral element chiefly conspicuous for its absence in the politics of Prince Bismarck. But he was as big as he was unscrupulous.

"The Italian Chevalier Nigri described him more elaborately than Mr. Gladstone as a 'kind of embodied Shakespeare, a continent of humanity, embracing every variety of mind and mood.' This early Goth, with the culture of our time, is the most interesting and most incomprehensible figure in modern history. No wonder that Emilio Castelar, the supreme rhetorician of Europe, himself the embodiment of all the antitheses to the great German Empire-maker, remarked that 'the species of men to which Bismarck belongs is fading out and becoming extinct.' Time brings not back the mastodon, and another Bismarck is not to be expected in the twentieth century.

"These tributes of foreigners hardly keep us to the right realization of the secret of Bismarck's character. We shall find a more helpful clew in the pregnant phrase by the University of Giessen in the document conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Therein he is addressed as 'the great, unique man, who never wearies, never loses courage, and fears no one but God.' That is Prince Bismarck as he looms gigantic before the German. . . . . .

"He was great, he was unique. A weariless worker, who never feared the face of man. The initial quality of greatness was born with him. Born with him also was that tireless energy, that marvelous initial force which never failed, which made him the power-house of the German race and his home the whirling dynamo whose fiery pulsations drove the car of empire along its iron way. But the university authorities who conferred the degree of divinity upon the Chancellor of Germany touched with unerring finger the element in this man which more than any other contributed to make him the hero of the Fatherland. That element—strange tho it may seem in view of his somewhat cynical mood and the lack of scrupulosity which distinguished his policy—was his religion.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Bismarck may or may not have been a man without a scruple. He certainly was not a man without a very living faith in a living God. He took as little stock in 'streams of tendency' as Mr. Gladstone himself. Oliver Cromwell was not more firmly convinced in the reality of a divine Providence than this intellectual giant of the skeptical nineteenth century. Nor was he in the least disposed to shrink from professing his faith before men. When Mr. Gladstone died, Lord Salisbury described him in his eulogium in the House of Lords as 'a most eminent Christian.' Followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene would possibly be slow to recognize the man of blood and iron as a disciple of the Christ who was crucified.

"But Bismarck himself had no misgivings as to his place among the believers. Nor was his a death-bed repentance. He did not postpone his avowal of faith in the unseen until things seen were becoming dimly visible through the mists of death. In the supreme moment of his career, on the eve of the war which gave Prussia the headship of Germany, in the midst of the war that made Germany the master of Europe, he avowed with proud humility that to him all that was vital in this life sprang from his faith in the life that is to come. . . . . .

"'I firmly believe,' he once declared, 'in a life after death, and that is why I am a Royalist. By nature I am disposed to be a Republican. Deprive me that faith, and you rob me of my Fatherland.' . . . 'I live a life of great activity,' he declared on one occasion, 'and occupy a lucrative post, but all this could offer me no inducement to live one day longer did I not believe in God and in a better future.' . . . . . .

"For long years he faced daily the peril of violent death, death by the steel of the assassin, the bullets of the enemy, or the ax of the headsman. If he never flinched, it was due to his belief in the providence of God. 'If I expose my life for a cause, I do it in the faith which I have fortified by long and painful conflict, and by humble and fervent prayer to God, a faith which no words uttered by mortal man can shake.' . . . . . .

"He was no churchman, despite his religious convictions. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he put the national idea in the place of the ecclesiastic, and made patriotism his religion. Therein he resembled another great man, Cecil Rhodes, the Colossus of Africa, who, just before he left London, said to me in parting: 'Do you want to know my idea? I will give it you in a nutshell. In place of salvation put empire, and there you have it.'

"Some few years ago Bismarck said: 'In Germany we have no national church, but might not the idea of the nation be the sanctuary round which all parties should gather?' He served his country as Loyola served the church. His sense of the service he owed to Germany was supreme. 'He who reproaches me for being a statesman devoid of conscience does me a wrong.' And he explained how he reconciled his unscrupulosity in politics with the good conscience which he undoubtedly enjoyed. 'I follow out a plan with a perfectly calm conscience, which I consider useful to my country, and to Germany. As to means to this end, I have used those within my reach for want of others.'"

BISMARCK'S CASTLE AT FREIDRICHSRUH.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

"While some of the means which Bismarck employed to reach his purposes were of daring unscrupulousness, such as the step he took, according to his own recent account, to precipitate the inevitable war between Prussia and France, it is to be recognized that he stood far above the other statesmen in character. The diplomacy of Europe had long been a tissue of falsity and treachery. He brought into it a purpose beyond the conception of the men who looked down upon him at the start, and a breadth of view and foresight of which they were incapable. His methods were a marked contrast to theirs, one of his cynical customs being to deceive the men with whom he was negotiating by telling them the exact truth, which they by diplomatic precedents concluded to be false.

"The world has fully estimated the magnificent success which Bismarck won, in creating a united Germany out of a collection of discordant kingdoms, duchies, and principalities. But that his career may not be overestimated it is well to recognize the true ground of criticism illustrated in the close of his life. He built an imperial system which was to be under his guidance. He antagonized the liberal ideas of the Crown Prince and Emperor Frederick, and filled the present emperor with the theories of divine right and absolute power, that he might govern with the greater power. But after he had completed the great structure and made it at once the wonder and fear of Europe, the theories of absolute power and the idea of divine imperial right became the means of his own political overthrow. The thrusting of the great chancellor ungratefully back into privacy, and the tragi-comic characteristics of imperial rule in Germany to-day, are as much the defects of Bismarck's system as the great empire itself represents his strength and genius.

"In the qualities of force and strength Bismarck was far greater than either Gladstone or Lincoln. Neither of them could have done what he did between 1865 and 1875. But it may be questioned if the political ideas which they represented could have prevailed in the political constitution of Germany after he had created it whether that nation would not have had more enduring elements of strength and popular union than it has to-day."

The following is a brief statement of the principal events in Bismarck's career:

Born in Schönhausen in 1815, a few months before the battle of Waterloo, he studied law at the universities of Goettingen and Berlin, and was subsequently elected a member of the United Diet and became one of the chief orators of the Junkers, or Conservative party. His first experience in diplomacy was in 1851, when he was sent to Frankfort as first Secretary of Legation, with the title of Privy Counselor to the Prussian embassy. It was here that he conceived the idea that Prussia could not fulfil its political mission in Germany until Austria had been expelled from the Bund. In 1859, he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and before going he made a visit to Paris for amusement. For a short time in 1862 he represented Prussia at Paris.

But Bismarck's policy was reactionary from the beginning, and it continued to give great offense to the Liberals. He had tolerance neither for individuals nor parliaments that opposed his views. In October, 1862, he dissolved the chamber (the majority of which voted against his measures) and declared that the ministry would govern on their own responsibility. In 1864 Prussia, with the aid of Austria, conquered Sleswig and Holstein from Denmark, and in August, 1865, signed the treaty of Gastein in relation to those duchies. Bismarck wanted to annex Sleswig and Holstein to Prussia, but could not obtain the consent of Austria. The long rivalry between these two powers was now brought to a crisis. A majority of the German Bund having voted for Austria, Prussia seceded from the Bund and formed an alliance with the King of Italy. In June, 1866, war was declared. The Prussian armies immediately occupied Hanover and Saxony, and advancing into Bohemia, they encountered the Austrian army near Sadowa on the 3d of July and gained a vic-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tory so decisive that the Emperor of Austria forthwith made overtures of peace; and a treaty of peace was signed in August, 1866, by which Austria was excluded from the German Bund. Hanover, Electoral, Hesse, Holstein, and other small states were annexed to Prussia. Bismarck then negotiated secret treaties of offensive and defensive alliance with Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg, which were made public in April, 1867, and by which the King of Prussia was made the commander of the armies of said states. This brief and momentous war, which united nearly all of Germany, made Prussia one of the great powers of Europe, overshadowing a great state like France and arousing the jealousy of Napoleon III.

In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German Confederation, comprising some twenty-two states with a population of some 29,000,000, and in the same year became the foreign minister of this great alliance. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 Bismarck accompanied King William through the campaign, and dictated the terms of peace at Paris, which were ratified by the assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. Thus he succeeded in organizing all the German states into one compact federation, and in January, 1871, he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his old king crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings at Versailles. That same month his master appointed him Chancellor of the German empire, and on the following March he was raised to the rank of prince. Bismarck presided over a congress of the great powers at Berlin, 1878, at which a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed. He held the Chancellorship with undiminished grip, running roughshod over parliaments, and generally doing as he willed till 1890, when the young emperor with a jealous eye for his own new-made shadow began to curtail the iron giant's official prerogatives, and Bismarck stepped outside before his official house fell in. He was succeeded by Von Caprivi. Occasionally he has growled from his eminent retirement, and the world has always deferentially listened.

## EARLY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

THE newspapers find many lessons—military, naval, and civic—in the war with Spain. It is a significant fact that newspaper rejoicing over victories is tempered with much self-searching. The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* represents a very large part of current newspaper comment:

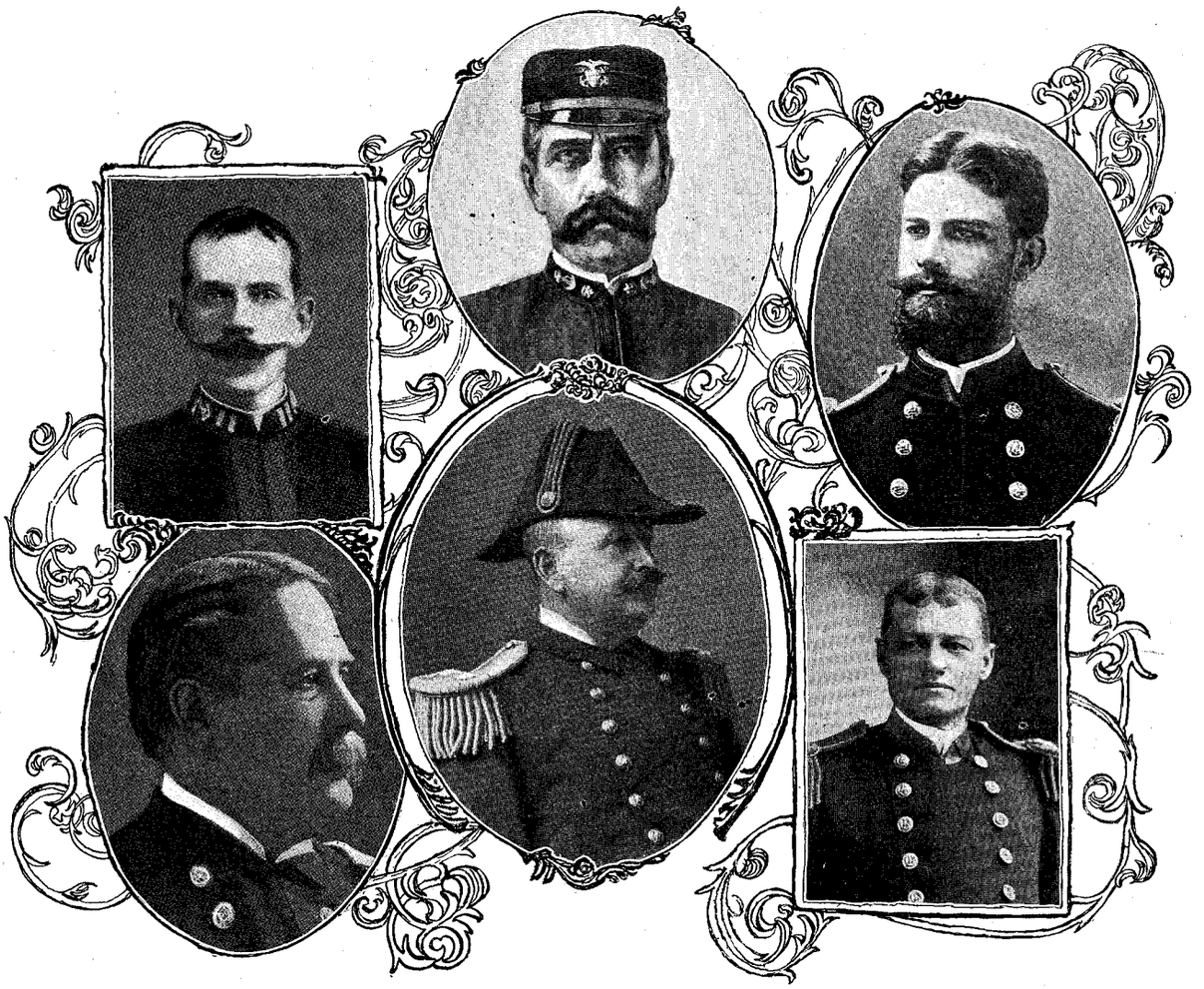
"Primarily we see in the Spanish defeats the results of long years of bad government in Spain. Men as brave as the Spanish sailors and soldiers were beaten at every point by our men, because, whatever the shortcomings of our civil administration, our navy was well officered, well manned, well built, well equipped and in a state of the highest efficiency in every point. No matter what the shortcomings of Congress and our administrative bureaus, the regular army was admirably disciplined. Our volunteers represent the flower of our young men, sturdy, strong, and ready for every act of heroism and endurance required of them. But back of all these advantages are the dark shadows of a Congress largely bent on mere partizanship, aiming at the success of party and party leaders more than at good government and lofty statesmanship. Our respect for what has been done by the army and navy, both in the field and from their offices in Washington, and at every point of their energetic activity, is greatly heightened by contrast with the apparent incapacity and inefficiency of the work entrusted to civilians. What we need is as good a type of excellence in their work as in that done by the army and navy. The single instance of the purchase of the *Nictheroy*, bought as a cruiser and barely fit to be used as a coaler, is a typical instance of civilian incapacity. The brave officers and men of the navy have been left in undisturbed possession of their ships, because civilians could not do their duty, and even our naval reserve, with the best will in the world, did not aspire to handle great battle-ships. In the army, however, we have seen too many instances of old politicians and their sons put in high places, while old officers of tried ability and long years of service have been passed over. The absurdity of selecting men past years of usefulness and men not yet arrived at it may well be a matter for sharp criticism, and the fault rests largely with Congressmen who urged the appointment of their sons and their friends, and with the War Department which did not promptly reject all such applications, and say decidedly that the officers of the regular army were entitled to all staff and field and general offices, that young aspirants for fame could do as our own young men have done, enlist as volunteers and show their capacity and fitness in the ranks. Then, too, for quartermasters and commissaries and paymasters there were many officers on the retired list eager to serve, who would have done their work so well that we should not have heard the melancholy stories of insufficient supplies at the front and of storehouses filled to repletion at Tampa and other points where troops were embarked, and where medical stores and artillery were left for a later and tardy shipment. The glories of the war are ours, and the faults of the campaign are ours, too, for it is due to the indifference of the voters of the country that Representatives were sent to Congress who thought first of their own families and political supporters and afterward of our brave soldiers and sailors. If we would avoid the fate of Spain, we must improve our own methods of government and administration. We must send our best men to represent us in Congress and in state legislatures and municipal councils, and we must maintain a civil service that will be as good as the army and navy and help win campaigns on land and sea in time of peace as well as of war. It will not do to content ourselves with the glories of our conquests without trying to secure for our national and state and city governments the same energy and trained capacity that have enabled our navy and our army to overthrow the Spaniards at every point. The future is big with difficult questions in legislation and administration, and we must put our best and strongest men in office that they may safely carry the nation through the trials that will have to be met before we can again settle down to our daily life of peaceable activity."

**Practical and Scientific War.**—"Battles like this [at Santiago] waged in dense thickets under most novel conditions under a tropical sun are not apt to afford opportunities for much scientific war—and indeed very few battles ever have realized the conditions of theoretical war. Starting in with the most correct and formal conceptions they almost invariably, by the logic of events, are transposed into a simple question of fighting where the personal qualities of the soldier and the direct leadership of the officer alone is shown.

"We question whether captains or lieutenants at Santiago thought much of their relative place in the rear of their commands or delegated to their corporals and sergeants the leadership which drill ground rules prescribe. In point of fact all the reports we have read unite in saying that from field officer to second lieutenant they were practically on the front line with their soldiers. And this we believe will almost invariably be the case except in some great battle where the numbers shall be such and the terrain of such a character as to admit of an experiment of maneuvers. It is a particularly aggravating thing to those who believe that war can be reduced to a formula that most battle-fields are particularly unfitted for testing theories. Without doubt the great majority of deductions made by military writers from certain specific battles have been the product of their imagination. The incidents which really made them successes were dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration in comparison with a tactical condition manufactured after the fact. Some great maneuver like that of Frederick at Leuthen, or Napoleon at Austerlitz, may be quoted in support of the theory that war is an exact science, but all history shows that it is on the personal element that the decision of battles rests, and the more artificial the means adopted to win them the greater will be the failure to do so.

"With regard to this campaign of Santiago, by every sound military canon our failure was most probable. We assumed in the outset that with a force inferior in strength to the enemy, ill provided with artillery, with most inadequate means for landing and an incomplete transportation and ambulance service, we could land on an unknown coast and reduce a strongly fortified place garrisoned by an army of whose fighting qualities we persisted in forming conclusions based on our own hopes. Our men were hurried off in clothing absolutely unfitted for their service, the means for landing them were meager and deficient, our siege guns could not be brought to the front until the necessity for their use had almost passed, and we had hardly enough mounted cavalry to serve as escort. That we succeeded in doing what we did do must have profoundly impressed the onlooking attachés. The result was due to the American adaptability and American cour-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LIEUT. JOHN B. BERNADOU, of the Torpedo-boat *Winslow*.

LIEUT.-COM. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, of the *Gloucester*.

LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, of the *Merrimac*.

CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK, of the *Oregon*.

CAPT. J. W. PHILIP, of the *Texas*.

CAPT. R. D. EVANS, of the *Iowa*.

**SIX NAVAL HEROES.**

age and common sense; but for all that the undertaking was a hazardous one and one which fully justified the extreme anxiety shown in Washington when we were committed to it and it began to develop.

"That we were so brilliantly successful should be no argument for a repetition of the same methods at Porto Rico or elsewhere. So far it has been shown that, while our administration with the means on hand was successful in accomplishing our ends, we did avail ourselves of the resources at our disposal. Small as our force was, in the haste to do something, we took too many things for granted. Our preparations for the proper disposal and care of our wounded seem to have been based on the idea that we would do all the wounding ourselves. Our medical force was small, our hospital arrangements were reduced to the most economical limit, the hospital ship, instead of being near the battle-field, was tied up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was fortunate that the first-aid bandages were provided, or many a man would be in bad shape now. How far modern ideas were tested by actual conditions is not as yet known. The practical uses of the Roentgen ray to locate bullets in the field was not tested, as our surgeons were not supplied with the apparatus. American military surgery was a distinctive feature of the Civil War, and to it has been justly credited a great revolution in the methods of treating wounds and disease.

"Any deficiencies in this campaign, if they were apparent, can only be attributed to inadequate supply, and that lack of actual experience which results from a long period of peace. There seems to be a diversity of opinion with regard to the effect of the modern small-caliber bullet. Its deadly character is asserted by some, denied by others. The reports of competent surgeons will be awaited with interest, not only from their professional standpoint, but as tending to decide the ever-vexed question of caliber and battle value. One thing seems to have been pretty decisively settled: that is the extreme superiority of smokeless over black powder. There does not seem to be a discordant view. The last important item which this battle leads us to treat of is the question of field artillery. Any demonstration of the uses of artillery in mass—as a support to an attack or in the other methods taught, at the schools or written about by experts, seems to have been impossible. The guns were brought up, 'put in here' in the old familiar fashion of the Civil War, and that is all there is about it. No doubt if the conditions had favored it the artillery would have been handled after the most approved methods. But had the conditions been more satisfactory than they were, we did not have enough guns. If a powerful fire could have been directed on one specific point, the artillery effect would have been greater. From all we can learn the fire, tho precise and correct, did not impress itself on the enemy.

"In fact, the battle was an infantry battle, won by stiff, hard fighting in which theory gave way to practise. We do not believe that any very valuable deductions can be made about it except to illustrate how superior men of a virile race can rise above their conditions. We of course exclude questions of administrative detail which can not be discussed without a clearer knowledge of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the circumstances than we yet possess."—*The Army and Navy Journal, New York.*

**Predictions of Experts.**—"The naval experts have been for years writing about 'keys' and coaling-stations, as determining factors in the next naval war. Yet we have brought the present naval conflict so near an end that we are taking up the obstructions in our harbors without keys or coaling-stations playing any appreciable part in it. . . . One great argument about coaling-stations was that a country must have plenty of them, because a battle-ship could not make a long voyage without fresh supplies of coal, so that without coaling-stations all round the world, there was no such thing as real and continuous sea-power. As if to prove that there was nothing in this, we sent the *Oregon* from our Western coast, round Cape Horn, to join the fleet off Cuba—a voyage of 13,000 miles. How this was done, we need not stop to inquire, but it was not done by means of coaling-stations, and whatever the voyage proves, it certainly does not establish the proposition that battle-ships can not be navigated from one part of the world to another without coaling-stations.

"In a negative way, the Spaniards themselves have aided in the demonstration. They *have* plenty of keys and coaling-stations. Cuba is both one and the other. So is Porto Rico. So are the Philippines. Better still, these places are all garrisoned, in one case by a large army. Two of them are close to our coast, and therefore ought to be 'bases' full of danger to us, just as Hawaii was to be on the other side. They have not proved so.

"Another demonstration of the difficulty of successful prediction in the present war was next arranged to be given by sending a fleet to attack the coast of Spain, three thousand miles away. Most people who had read what the experts had been saying about keys and coaling-stations rubbed their eyes when they came across this announcement. It was evident that the thing could not be done, for we have not a key or a coaling-station between the United States and the Spanish coast. But it now seems that the coal may be taken along with the fleet. In other words, the United States, with its two great coasts, from which fleets can be sent in any direction, is itself the greatest key and coaling-station in the world.

"To turn to dry land, it is beginning to arouse the wonder of European critics that our operations at Santiago, so far as they go, tend to throw doubt on the great postulate on which the whole continental military system rests. *The Spectator*, which is no believer in universal peace, calls the attention of the military experts to the performances of our volunteers, and asks whether, if volunteers can, after two or three months' training in the field, fight as well as regulars, it is worth while to compel every man in Europe to pass through a military service of three or two years, or even one. This is a simple question, but it is a hard one to answer. Does not Santiago prove, it asks, that 'the barrack may not be required for the military preparation of the masses of a people'? Answer, experts.

"The truth of the matter is that while naval and military experts are excellent and necessary advisers as to the actual operations of war, they are not gifted with the power of prediction, and can only foresee some of the conditions which may in the future affect naval and military operations. For instance, on the most important question of all—whom will the next war be with?—they are as blind as any of us; yet, as the present war shows, that is, in considering what the operations of the war are to be, the most important question of all."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

**Two Views of Torpedo Craft.**—"The war seems to have made an end of one superstition, commemorated by Mr. Kipling in his poem 'The Destroyers.' Granted that the Spanish torpedo-boats have not been well handled, and that Wainwright's destruction of a couple of them was quite irrational and absurd, it is made clear that a cruiser with good guns and good gunners has very little to fear from them, even at night and in or off a harbor, if she keeps her searchlights going. One shell accurately planted is good for one torpedo-boat, and means her total destruction with all on board. Nobody is going to take chances like that as a regular thing. The formula of a British admiral that twenty-five torpedo-boats can be built for the cost of one battle-ship, and that twenty-five torpedo-boats can 'do' one battle-ship, needs revision. The better way to put it is that twenty-five shells can be made for the cost of one torpedo-boat, and that five shells, say, can 'do' one torpedo-boat. It is a safe prediction that torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers will cut much less figure in the naval budgets of the naval nations hereafter than they have been cutting heretofore. A despatch-boat of high speed which can incidentally shoot a torpedo is a good thing to have, in moderation. But as a terror, or as a revolutionist of naval warfare, the torpedo-boat henceforth is negligible. Russia has 96 of this class of craft, England has 161, and France has 242, all of them largely converted into junk by the present war."—*The Times, New York.*

"There is no better reason for condemning the torpedo-boat than there would be in belittling the battle-ship. In Spanish hands both proved practically harmless. The fact is that the torpedo-boats of our navy have not been tried at all, while the Spaniards seem to know nothing of the purposes and possibilities of the little terrors.

"Reversing the relative positions of Dewey and Montejo at Manila, it is not difficult to realize that American torpedo-boats, alert in the night, which is the time for such business, would have effectually prevented the Spaniards from entering Manila bay. They might have loitered in the narrows under Corregidor and attacked the cruisers as they stole in one by one. At Santiago, Cervera lost many opportunities which would have been seized eagerly by Sampson or Schley under similar conditions.

"The destruction of two by the converted yacht *Gloucester* only emphasizes the well-known fact that the torpedo-boat was intended for use at night. That its misuse by bad seamen and worse gunners should condemn it forever is manifestly unreasonable. In the hands of men like Wainwright, Hobson, or any average American sea-fighter, the torpedo-boat might quickly become a power in deciding unequal battles by desperate sorties at night. The efficient officers of the American torpedo-boats have every confidence in their vessels and refuse to have them judged by the standard set up by the enemy."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

---

## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON IMPERIALISM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE German-American papers solidly oppose the "imperialistic" movement in the United States. Their objections are manifold. They believe that the annexation of territory outside of the United States would weaken us and retard our development. They point out that many Germans have come here because they wished to escape from the necessity of military service, and are angry that American politicians seem willing to forego the chief advantage which the United States hitherto possessed in the eyes of the emigrant—*viz.*, the isolation which rendered wars improbable. They fear an increase of corruption, and last, but not least, they object very strongly to the attacks upon Germany, which seem to them to have root in the new imperialism. In expressing their dissatisfaction with this anti-German sentiment, the German-American editors make use of language more forcible than smooth, and resembling very closely the style of the "yellow journals." The *Deutsche Correspondent*, Baltimore, describes the future of the United States under an era of imperialism as follows:

"We begin to go the way of Rome. If we take to-day the Philippines, we will soon be forced to annex some part of the Asiatic continent for the protection of some interest or other. The Caroline Islands and the Marianes we will probably take before the war is over. After that we will be worried continually, there will be wars, complications, revolutions and intrigues without number, and during the next century we will look back upon the first one hundred and twenty-five years of this republic as its golden age."

The Philadelphia *Tageblatt* does not see how Chinese, Malays, and other natives can in justice be prevented from becoming United States citizens if they are born under the flag. But if they are citizens, they will be dangerous competitors to American labor, a question which American workmen should well consider. The paper is therefore very much at variance with Henry Watterson, who thinks we will escape Socialism by becoming a nation of conquerors. *The Tageblatt* says:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The whisky-uncle from Kentucky may have been drunk when he wrote such crazy stuff, and it is certain that an attempt is being made to intoxicate the American people with 'glory,' to make imperialism acceptable. Taking into consideration the shallow logic of the American, it is not to be wondered at that he wants to copy others with American 'smartness,' tho the conditions are totally different."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* points out that the United States need not become a great country territorially, being such already, as her area is greater than that of Europe. "The whole civilized world has envied us one privilege only," says the *Volksblatt*, "the position which freed us from the necessity of becoming a nation of soldiers. If Henry Watterson is in a state of exaltation, let him put his head into a pail full of ice-water. The American people are not drunk!" *The Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, fears an increase in the army of boodle politicians. It says, in effect:

The history of the United States contains a warning precedent in the rule of the carpet-baggers which ruined the South and neutralized the moderation and generosity of Lincoln and Grant. What guaranty have we that the American politicians, who are not a whit better than they, will not devastate newly annexed countries in a like manner? Most likely they would be worse, as the natives are hardly able to make as determined and in the end successful resistance as the intelligent people of the South. One more thing, too, should be considered. Our corruption at home passed for a large part unnoticed, but if it is carried beyond our present boundaries we will be the observed of all observers, and the conduct of our corrupt politicians will fill the entire civilized and half-civilized world with contempt for the United States.

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, in a like manner fears that "boodle" is at the bottom of 'imperialism.' Many German-American papers think the danger could be averted if the American people were somewhat less imbued with a sense of their own importance. This causes editorials like the following in the *Staats-Zeitung*, New York:

"Every foreigner must notice how little the Americans appreciate the fact that 'self-praise is no recommendation.' Self-praise is hateful enough when it is used in the description of things already accomplished, altho in this case it may be permitted. But it is unbearable in the case of deeds yet to be done. With the exception of the French no other nation has this childish trait to such an extent as the Americans. . . . Nearly every paper printed in English in the United States is full of vain boastings, yet they have the assurance to make fun of the rodomontades in the Spanish press. . . . Worse than this is the manner in which these papers talk of the European powers, and how 'we' will settle the hash of the Germans. In Berlin no notice is taken of all this bosh, and, unfortunately, the warlike strength of the United States at this very time does not appear imposing enough to appear dangerous to a great European power. . . . The United States may some day become a great military power. As yet she is no such thing, and blowing herself up like the frog in the fable will not make her one. No doubt the individual American is brave, but more is needed than bravery to insure success in war. Eventually no doubt the Americans would learn the arts of war, tho it would be best to look for laurels in another direction. But big talk will not impress great nations, and vain boasting can not cover our shortcomings."

Our German-American contemporaries recognize that the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance has done much to foster both imperialism and the tendency to pull the tail-feathers of the German eagle. Hence the Anglo-Saxon sentiment finds no favor in their eyes. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says in effect:

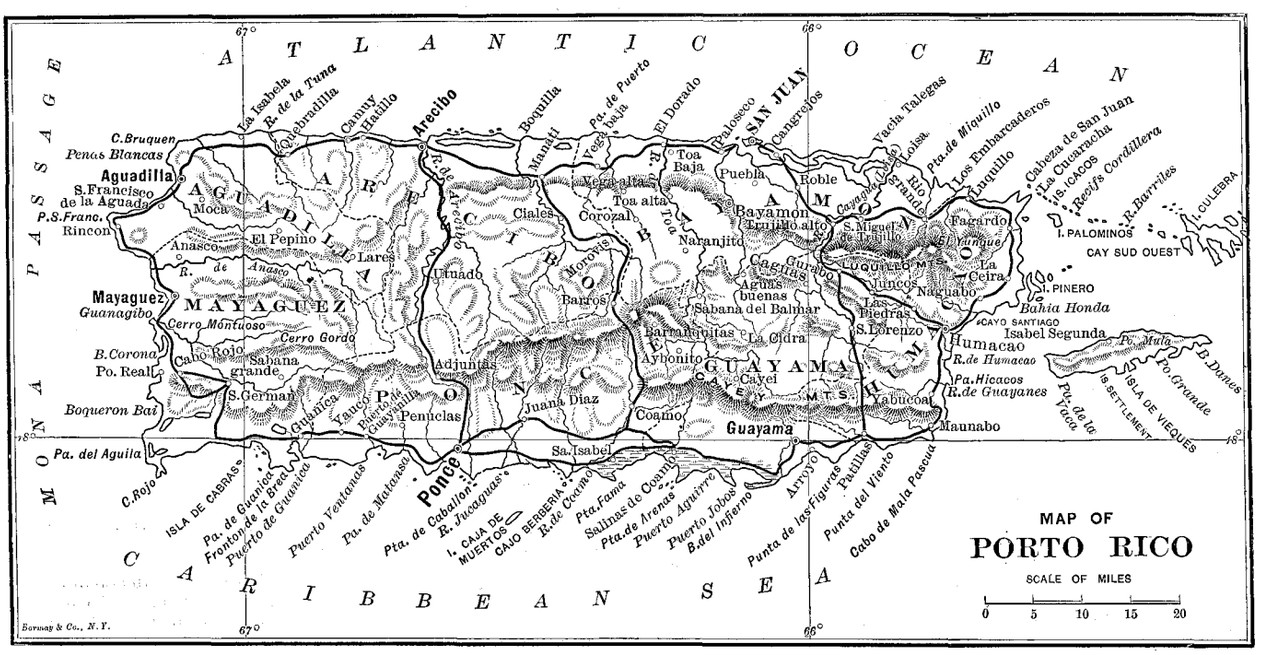
Of how small importance the "Anglo-Saxon" element is among us the following statistics show at a glance:

| | Total Immigration. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| 1841–1850 | 1,713,251 | 32,092 |
| 1851–1860 | 2,598,214 | 247,125 |
| 1861–1870 | 2,466,752 | 251,288 |
| 1871–1880 | 2,944,695 | 440,961 |
| 1881–1890 | 5,238,721 | 649,052 |
| | 14,961,640 | 1,620,518 |

Thus only a little over 10 per cent. were English. On the other hand, the Germans numbered 4,618,950, *exclusive* of the German-speaking Austrians, Swiss, and Russians. If we take into consideration that the Germans increase faster, it will be seen that the German element in the American people is at least as strong as the English element. In the light of history our Anglo-Saxon character appears but as an enormous Yankee humbug.

The continuation of misrepresentation of German institutions and of German policy is very much resented. Answering the remark of the St. Louis *Republic*, "that the Pacific and Atlantic oceans would be too small for the German fleet if Germany were to send as strong a squadron for the protection of her 'trade interests' to every port as she has sent to Manila," the Mississippi *Blätter* says: "That might be a good joke, if it were not that German interests are particularly threatened in the Philippines." The *Westliche Post*, referring to the remark of a German writer that "the anti-German policy of the American press seems somewhat short-sighted," says:

"Dr. Barth uses far too polite an expression in describing the


MAP OF
PORTO RICO
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
PASSAGE
MONA
AGUADILLA
ARECIBO
SAN JUAN
MAYAGUEZ
PONCE
GUAYAMA
Aguadilla
Arecibo
Mayaguez
Ponce
Guayama
Aguada
Moca
Aguada
Rincon
Anasco
Lares
Utuado
Barros
Ciales
Corozal
Morovis
Toa alta
Toa Baja
Puebla
Roble
Bayamon
Trujillo alto
Naranjito
Guaynabo
Aguas buenas
Sabana del Palmar
Barranquitas
La Cidra
Ayhonito
Cayey
Aibonito
Juncos
Naguabo
Las Piedras
S. Lorenzo
Humacao
Isabel Segunda
Fajardo
Luquillo
La Ceiba
Loiza
Canovanas
Rio Grande
Los Embarcaderos
Luquillo
Vacia Talegas
Pta. de Miquillo
Cabeza de San Juan
Is. Cucaracha
Is. Cacos
Reefs
Cordillera
R. Barriles
I. Culebra
I. Palominos
Cay Sud Ouest
I. Pinero
Bahia Honda
Cayo Santiago
Pa. Mula
Pa. Grande
B. Dunes
Is. la Settlement
Is. la de Vieques
Pt. de la Yaca
R. de Humacao
Pa. Hicacos
R. de Guayanes
Yabucoa
Maunabo
Coamo
Juana Diaz
Penuelas
Guayanilla
Yauco
Pa. de Guayanilla
Guanica
Pa. de Guanica
Frontón de la Brea
Puerto de Guanica
Pa. del Aguila
C. Rojo
Isla de Cabras
Puerto Ventanas
Pta. de Mutanas
Pta. de Cabullon
R. Jacaguas
I. Caja de Muertos
Cajo Berberia
R. de Ocamo
Pta. Fama
Salinas de Coamo
Pta. de Arenas
Puerto Aguirre
Puerto Tobos
B. del Infierno
Punta de las Figuras
Arroyo
Patillas
Punta del Viento
Cabo de Mala Pascua
Sa. Isabel
Vega alta
Vega baja
Manati
Quebradilla
Camuy
Hatillo
Bajuilla
Pta. de Puerto
El Dorado
Palo seco
Los Cangrejos
Canovanas
Rio Grande
Loiza
Rio Piedras
Guaynabo
Trujillo alto
S. Miguel de Trujillo
Roble
Puebla
Toa Baja
Vega alta
Vega baja
Manati
Quebradilla
Camuy
Hatillo
Arecibo
Bajuilla
Pta. de Puerto
El Dorado
Palo seco
Los Cangrejos
Vacia Talegas
Pta. de Miquillo
Los Embarcaderos
Luquillo
Cabeza de San Juan
Is. Cucaracha
Is. Cacos
Reefs
Cordillera
R. Barriles
I. Culebra
I. Palominos
Cay Sud Ouest
Fajardo
Luquillo
La Ceiba
Juncos
Naguabo
Las Piedras
S. Lorenzo
Humacao
Isabel Segunda
I. Pinero
Bahia Honda
Cayo Santiago
Pa. Mula
Pa. Grande
B. Dunes
Is. la Settlement
Is. la de Vieques
Pt. de la Yaca
R. de Humacao
Pa. Hicacos
R. de Guayanes
Yabucoa
Maunabo
Coamo
Juana Diaz
Penuelas
Guayanilla
Yauco
Pa. de Guayanilla
Guanica
Pa. de Guanica
Frontón de la Brea
Puerto de Guanica
Pa. del Aguila
C. Rojo
Isla de Cabras
Puerto Ventanas
Pta. de Mutanas
Pta. de Cabullon
R. Jacaguas
I. Caja de Muertos
Cajo Berberia
R. de Ocamo
Pta. Fama
Salinas de Coamo
Pta. de Arenas
Puerto Aguirre
Puerto Tobos
B. del Infierno
Punta de las Figuras
Arroyo
Patillas
Punta del Viento
Cabo de Mala Pascua
Sa. Isabel

crazy attempt of our politically lunatic Anglo-American contemporaries to boom perfidious Albion at the expense of our friendship with a nation which has been tried, and which has sent us countless millions of people."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, published by W. R. Hearst, and formerly full of attacks upon Germany, the G rman Emperor, and the German Government, has completely changed its tone. It expresses itself with regard to the Anglo-Saxon alliance and the question of the Philippines, as follows:

"It is an utterly wrong conception of the position of Europe in general, and Germany in particular, which leads people here to think that there is any objection to an American occupation of the Philippines. Europe solely opposes a surrender of the islands to Great Britain. And if the United States establishes a republic there, the European powers will not object either, altho they would in that case obtain coaling-stations. But that is not inimical to America. Our position has changed. We are now a world power, not only an American power. But we have become such not with the help of England, but rather despite the fact that England has hung herself like a leaden weight upon us."

Of the loyalty of the German-Americans there can be no doubt. But they fear that this continual instigation against their mother country may result at last in attacks upon themselves, and they declare in the most unmistakable manner that they will resist. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* says:

"By this shameful instigation a seed is sown which will bear bitter fruit in our own country. If those quill-driving rascals should succeed in their attempts to arouse the English-speaking Americans against Germany, it may be regarded as perfectly certain that German-baiting will be practised against the German-Americans as well. That these would *not* sit still if attacked may be regarded as a matter of course."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CALENDAR OF WAR.

*June 27*—The Navy Department posts a bulletin, commanding Commodore Watson to proceed to form an Eastern squadron, to be composed of the flagship *Newark*, two of Admiral Sampson's battle-ships, a number of protected and auxiliary cruisers and colliers, and cr ry the war to Spain. President McKinley recommends the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and that the lieutenant be transferred to the line.

*June 28*—The President proclaims blockade of all the important ports of Cuba.

*June 29*—General Shafter, at his headquarters near Siboney, telegraphs that he can capture Santiago in forty-eight hours. The Senate thanks Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

*June 30*—The English Government forbids Admiral Camara to coal his squadron in the harbor of Port Said.

*July 1*—Shafter's army, after a bloody assault on the Spanish position around Santiago, captures the enemy's outposts.

*July 2*—Shafter renews the assault upon the city, losing nearly 1,600 in killed and wounded during the two days' engagement and taking about 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish loss is believed to be much greater than the American loss.

*July 3*—At about 9:30 Cervera's fleet of six ships come out of the harbor of Santiago, with the determination of escaping through the blockade of the American fleet. After a terrible raking, running fire of four hours from the American fleet, led by the *Brooklyn*, the Spanish torpedo-chasers are sunk, and the four armored cruisers are beached and burned. Admiral Cervera and about 1,300 of his officers and men are taken prisoners; the American loss is 1 killed, 2 wounded.

*July 6.*—At a spot between the American and Spanish lines before Santiago, commissioners from each army meet, and Lieutenant Hobson and his men are exchanged for Spanish prisoners of corresponding rank.

*July 7*—The President signs the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, and that group of islands becomes a part of the territory of the United States. Admiral Dewey reports having taken Subig bay and 1,300 Spanish prisoners.

*July 11*—The cruiser *St. Louis* brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to the naval barracks at Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Sampson, to force the surrender of Santiago, cooperates with General Shafter by attempting to bombard the city from the sea, throwing shells over the high hills.

*July 13*—Yellow fever in a mild form breaks out in General Shafter's army, and 200 are reported ill.

*July 14*—General Toral, commanding the Spanish army before Santiago, surrenders at 3 P.M.

*July 17*—The American flag is raised over the governor's palace in Santiago at noon. The military province of Santiago is surrendered, including Spain's Fourth Army Corps, numbering about 24,000 men. The United States Government agrees in the terms of surrender to transport all these prisoners to Spain, the officers to retain their side-arms.

*July 18*—President McKinley issues a proclamation for the government of Santiago. General Shafter appoints General McKibbin the military commander of the province. Seven American warships enter the harbor of Manzanillo, destroy the fortifications, and sink several gunboats in the harbor. Despatches from Cavite, via Hongkong, state that on account of the *Irene* incident at Subig Bay some correspondence passed between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral von Diederichs, and a better understanding was reached.

*July 19*—The first expedition to Porto Rico, numbering 6,200 men, leaves Tampa.

*July 20*—The contract for transporting the Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain is awarded to the Campañia Transatlantica Española. On account of the illness of General McKibbin, General Wood succeeds him as military commander of Santiago. General Garcia is reported to have resigned his command in Santiago and withdrawn his troops from the neighborhood of Santiago owing to differences between him and General Shafter.

*July 21*—It is announced that the United States Government will take and hold Porto Rico. A despatch from General Miles, at Santiago, states that he was about to sail with a large military expedition, protected by a naval convoy, for Porto Rico.

*July 22*—General Anderson reports that Aguinaldo declares a dictatorship and martial law over all the Philippines. The people expect independence. Sampson seizes an excellent base at Nipe in Cuba.

*July 23*—Camara's fleet is now reported at Cartagena. Ambassador White denies the report that negotiations are going on with Germany relative to giving the Kaiser a coaling-station in the Philippines.

*July 25*—American troops under General Miles land at Guanica in Porto Rico.

*July 26*—The Spanish Government sends a note to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, at Washington, asking on what terms the United States will make peace.

*July 27*—Hobson, on his trip to New York and Boston, secures a number of pontoons and rubber bags for raising the *Cristobal Colon* and *Maria Teresa*. He reports that both of these ships can be saved to the United States navy.

*July 29*—McKinley informs Spain he will discuss terms of peace with her if she will first withdraw all her troops from the American continent. Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to General Miles without firing a shot.

*July 30*—President McKinley's reply to Spain's plea for peace is placed in Ambassador Cambon's hands. The retention of Manila is demanded pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint American and Spanish commission. Admiral Dewey reports that Aguinaldo has assumed an attitude of defiance. General Merritt reaches Manila.

*July 31*—Ambassador Cambon's acceptance of McKinley's terms of peace makes the President hopeful that Spain will accept the terms. Inspector-General Breckinridge says in his official report of the Santiago campaign, that according to the teachings of the books the victories of our army without sufficient artillery should not have been possible. General Miles is marching on San Juan and expects a severe battle. The battle-ship *Texas*, battle-scarred, reaches New York to be dry-docked and repaired.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE are too many people who use their friends as coaling-stations.—*The Globe, Atchinson.*

ADMIRAL SAMPSON knows what it feels like to be "left on third."—*The News, Denver.*

THE Hanna dictatorship in Ohio is just as effective as tho it had a gold whistle.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT is a magnanimous enemy that gets up a personally conducted European trip for its opponents.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

STILL, there are times when it is difficult to determine where patriotism leaves off and tommyrot begins.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WHY IT FAILED.—"I understand you have sued your husband for divorce," said her dearest friend.

"I have," admitted the society woman with theatrical aspirations, "but I am afraid it is going to be a failure."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, this horrid war is occupying so much of the public attention that I don't seem to be able to get any space in the papers at all. I've half a mind to have the suit dismissed and wait until the war is over."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## LETTERS AND ART.

### BYRON AS A DEGENERATE.

THE cause of Byron's lameness has been a puzzle to many students, especially neurologists and psychologists, some of whom have undertaken to class him as a degenerate.

Trelawney, one of the best biographers of Byron, was the last person to make a physical examination on this subject. He says: "I saw Byron lying in his coffin; impelled by curiosity, I sent the servant out of the room, and uncovered the foot of the dead man. The mystery was solved; both feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee, but the right foot was the most distorted, while the right leg was also shorter than the other."

Dr. James G. Kiernan, quoting the above, undertakes (in *The Humanitarian*, July) to show from other evidence that Byron's lameness was mainly congenital, and that the inheritance came from a long line of degenerate ancestors.

The character of Byron's ancestors is more or less well known. Some of them went mad and committed suicide; others were murderers; and nearly all, both men and women, were eccentric and irregular in their lives. The original stock was Celto-Scandinavian, which, Dr. Kiernan tells us, intellectually dominates the so-called Anglo-Saxon race despite its rigid adoration for positivism of the Gradgrind fact type. This Celto-Scandinavian strain embraces nearly all the great names in both English and American history within the last two or three centuries. Byron inherited his love of beauty from those wild Norsemen and Vikings, whose worship of beauty is evident in the sagas; but Dr. Kiernan reaches the conclusion that nearly all the defects of the poet's ancestors culminated in his own career. Dr. John Hunter, who was present at Byron's birth, testifies that his right foot was deformed, and later the doctor instructed Byron's mother about the shoes the boy should wear. But Mrs. Byron, having a great predilection for the occult, called in a quack named Lavender, and it was he who by unskilful treatment exaggerated the child's lameness.

Dr. Kiernan relies largely upon the opinion of an eminent modern orthopedist, Dr. F. S. Coolidge, to show that Byron's physical degeneracy was a result of his moral degeneracy.

Says Dr. Coolidge:

"Trelawney's account of Byron's deformity as seen after the poet's death is the most authentic. Both feet were clubbed, the right more than the left, and both legs were withered to the knee. The right leg was shorter than the left. That the deformity was congenital is shown by the fact that John Hunter observed it at Byron's birth. It was undoubtedly double congenital talipes equinovarus; the deformity being worse in the right foot. Jefferson's claim, that the right alone was deformed and that the left became so by walking on the toes to accommodate the gait to the deformity, is untenable, since the right leg was shorter than the left, and toe-walking on the left would have increased the difference in length, and of necessity the lameness. Moreover, it would have swelled the calf muscles into goodly size, whereas Trelawney explicitly states that both legs were withered. The deformity of Sir Walter Scott was clearly due to anterior poliomyelitis, leaving a group of muscles in one leg paralyzed. This disease usually attacks healthy children. Good health and cheerfulness in after life are usually preserved, except in very extreme cases. Congenital clubfoot unquestionably arises from different causes. It is so frequently an accompaniment of severe forms of maldevelopment, and of congenital brain defects, that there can be no doubt that imperfect constitutional development is one of its causes. That the deformity, with the many limitations to a well-rounded life that it involves, may tend to create morbidness to a certain degree is perfectly true, but extreme morbidness is far more likely to be an additional symptom of the degeneracy which in certain cases is the underlying cause for the deformity."

Dr. Kiernan then adds:

"The question arises, in what particular neuroses did the degeneracy existent in Byron find such expression as to lead to suspicional irritability. As I have elsewhere shown, vanity and jealous suspiciousness are exceedingly common in degenerate children. The mental life swings between periods of exaltation and depression, alternating with brief epochs of healthy indifference. Psychic pain arises from the most trivial cause, and finds expression in emotional outbursts. The child is peculiarly liable to the ordinary fears of childhood, intensified by the degenerate state. If, in addition to these fears, there be some tangible physical defect around which they may be centered, then that physical defect renders them a fixed idea which would not otherwise occur."

### POPULARITY OF THE AMERICAN HARP.

IT has taken Yankee ingenuity to correct the imperfections and limitations of the harp and revive its ancient popularity. So Mr. Forrest Crissey (in *The Chautauquan*, July) tells us, declaring that the harp has been rescued from threatened oblivion, and a movement has been inaugurated which gives assurance of elevating the harp to a position more kingly than that which it occupied in the days of David, Milesius, or Mary Queen of Scots. The public demand for the services of harpists is so great that comparative novices are able to command high prices. The call is universal, and its appeal is mainly to young women, and many of those who have not been able to earn a livelihood as performers upon the piano and violin have found here a most profitable field.

The recent improvements made in the double-action harp, says Mr. Crissey, have not only contributed greatly to the power and sweetness of the instrument, but have in like degree reduced the difficulties of mastering its range. We quote what he says further:

"Defects long regarded as fundamental to harp construction have been eliminated, thus liberating the instrument from the shackles which have fettered it in the race for modern favor.

"Practically all important steps in bringing the harp to its present high degree of perfection are the fruits of American inventive genius, and it is a matter of national pride that the royal orchestras of the Old World, with few exceptions, have been compelled to send to the great harp factory in Chicago for their instruments of this character. This harp is universally recognized to contain features so distinctive and important as to mark an era in the history of the instrument, making possible its general use in private and amateur circles as in a professional way. Those modern improvements, which are of genuine historic moment and upon which the harp must depend for the future eclipse of its former greatness and popularity, are principally these: construction upon a system of interchangeable parts, making possible the immediate and convenient substitution of a new piece of mechanism for a disabled part; the placing of each pedal rod inside a special tube, thereby overcoming a general and troublesome tendency to rattling; the use of a novel disk-screw for the sharping and flatting forks, by which each is easily adjusted independent of its octaves. The best modern harps also have enlarged soundboards, by which the volume of tone is greatly increased and its quality improved. The liability of the harp to derangement of its intricate parts has long been a terror to the performers upon this instrument and has done much to prevent its popularity. But this objection has been effectually silenced, along with many others, by the triumph of 'Yankee' ingenuity.

"By a mechanism delicate as that of a watch, the modern harp has been made proof against these 'demons of discord' so dreaded by the owners of less improved instruments. . . . Other improvements have so greatly lengthened the life of the harp that the best instruments are good for an active service of one hundred years. These improvements have eliminated from the profession of harp-playing an element of great precariousness which prevented many from entering it. The instrument is likely to increase in value instead of to collapse at a moment best calculated to inflict serious disaster of a pecuniary and professional character upon the artist by preventing the latter from filling profitable engagements.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"In reviewing the splendid history of the harp and tracing its regal line of descent from the hands of kings, priests, and nobles, the fact should be kept clearly in mind that in the height of its imperial favor the instrument did not approach in quality, power, scope, and sweetness, the product of the new-world factory; that the improved modern harp is the most superb representative of its long and regal line, and that the makers of instruments lavish upon this the highest quality of hand workmanship at their command."

## A NEW BOOK OF VERSE BY VICTOR HUGO.

AN international literary event is the publication in Paris of a volume of poems by Victor Hugo, entitled "Les Années Funestes" ["The Unhappy Years"]. These poems were written by the great poet when he was an exile, and the years alluded to comprise the period between the *coup d'état* of September, 1850, and the war with Germany in 1870. A few of these poems have heretofore been given to the public as detached fragments, but many are new to France. They are pronounced by reviewers to be of rare beauty and power, and to embody the genius of Hugo at the very acme of its development. Hugo does not deplore his own absence from France, but he never ceases to denounce and assail the "tyrant" Napoleon III. who had driven him out.

The poet, during these years, was engaged in completing his "Les Misérables" and his "Toilers of the Sea" and other works of fiction; but he permitted himself to lose sight of none of the political and social events or episodes of the reign of the detested "tyrant," and each of these served as a text for a poetic assault or imprecation. Some of the poems are in a sarcastic and biting vein, but the majority are passionate, serious, and inspired by a spirit of hate and indignation.

Adolphe Brisson, in speaking at length of this new volume in *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires* (Paris), says this about Hugo's work in exile and his attitude toward Napoleon III.:

"To those who will consider the reality of the case, it is clear that the 'tyrant' did nothing to dim the glory of his dearest enemy. Quite the contrary; and, in justice to him, Hugo should have cherished for Louis Napoleon a secret gratitude. The exile to which he voluntarily condemned himself enlarged his genius; at first it invested him with a halo; later it broadened him by furnishing him new sources of inspiration. Had he remained in Paris, Hugo would have become (indeed, he had become) one of the marshals of the literature of the age. Lyrical poet, dramatist, novelist, he held in his power the whole thinking youth, to whom he was chief and father. He would have turned patriarch before his time; and would have grown weary of his domination, and perhaps he would have known the bitterness of neglect and desertion. But, if it be permissible to separate oneself from a happy man, one overwhelmed with all the blessings of fortune, there is something base in abandoning a proscript who drags a melancholy existence away from his native home. Victor Hugo contributed, even more than Michelet and Quinet, toward the party of vehement protest which rose against the Empire. Not that he was more ardent or more eloquent than these illustrious republicans, but he spoke a language richer and more picturesque, which penetrated every heart and impressed itself in the memory.

"His 'Châtiments' ('Chastisements,' a volume of poems written and printed at the time), which were secretly published at Brussels, excited a terrific enthusiasm. The little booklet found a thousand roundabout ways of crossing the frontier. It was seized upon and devoured with the appetite stimulated by forbidden fruit. And while he thus pursued the even tenor of his way, he heard the mumbling of the storm which his powerful voice had unchained. And let us do him the justice to acknowledge that he was admirably sincere; the hatred which he breathed against Louis Napoleon he really felt. It was not a matter of false sentiment feigned by poets the more completely to delude the readers; the verses rushed forth from his soul like a stream of burning lava, and it is this which made their beauty imperishable. But having given vent to his hate, must we believe that it remained eternally fresh, and that the flight of time failed to temper it?

"Alone, or almost alone, Victor Hugo preferred to remain an exile till the end of the Empire. When the amnesty was decreed in 1859, the majority of the proscripts accepted its privileges and regained France. Hugo refused to join them. But what was his determining motive? Was he actuated solely by a sense of duty, by his conscience and love of liberty and justice, or was there an element of interest and egoism in his attitude? Did he not taste a strange sweetness in incarnating the irreconcilable opposition, in standing erect like a living reproach before the face of the usurper? They were like two sovereigns measuring each other by their looks—one incarnating force, the other thought. Bonaparte and Hugo, crime and remorse! This antithesis was surely not one to displease a poet. Let us add that he received in his retreat at Guernsey homage and visits which made his exile endurable and even agreeable."

Such was the relation between Hugo and Napoleon, such the environment under which the poems in the new book were written. As for the nature, value, and artistic importance of the poems, the reviewer goes on to say:

"At times the poet unbends, but for the most part he quickly returns to his favorite attitude of Jupiter hurling thunder. The days pass, humanity progresses, but Hugo does not lay down his arms. He shows neither weariness nor discouragement. He continues to pour out the same horror, and he quiets down only to render it the more violent. Nothing appeases or mollifies him. The emperor's concessions to liberalism only increase his fury, being construed into signs of weakness. Never, beyond doubt, has such an example been given of constancy in passion, of perseverance in a fixed idea. It is, indeed, this passion which gave Hugo a sort of prophetic insight, for as far back as 1861 he foresaw and foreshadowed the disaster into which the Napoleonic empire was to be plunged; and he announced it thus in one of his poems:

Lui qui fit faire un pas monstreux en arrière
À la raison,
Lui qui guette la Prusse, espionne et guerrière,
À l'horizon.

[He who made a step backward monstrous to reason; he whom the Prussian, spy and warrior, watches on the horizon.]

"But all these attacks were not unaccompanied by a certain pride. To examine the poetry without bias from a psychological standpoint is to recognize in it the movement of personal exaltation. The opinion (not illegitimate, certainly) which Hugo had of his genius, of the *rôle* which he had to play, of his mission as a liberator and avenger, is discernible in every line. He begins by engaging in a dialog with the ocean, and one infers that he does not deem himself unworthy of such an interlocutor, being another ocean himself. He is placed above humanity. By virtue of being a spirit, he ceases to be a man. He attributes to himself the epithets which the veneration of the ancients accorded to the divinities of Olympus. He calls himself the 'poet terrible,' who sends to the Tuileries 'hymns tempestuous.' To be mighty, he writes about himself, 'is the grand duty.'

"Whatever is unpleasant in the perpetual manifestation of self-love disappears for us in the incomparable brilliancy of form. Hugo's talent renders him superior to ridicule; he is like the sun, whose spots one does not see. He dazzles, he blinds; one is subjugated and can not regain self-possession by an effort of reflection. . . . . .

"Some of the pieces here are the most finished Hugo has written. They correspond to his maturity. He was in his retreat at Guernsey in full possession of his most splendid gifts. His head was overflowing with ideas, and at no epoch was he more completely master of his language. His verse has acquired a marvelous suppleness; he is heedless of all difficulties; he revels in rare rimes and the intricacies of syntax, always, however, preserving that correctness and respect for tradition which attach him to the classics. . . . Of course he does not escape the faults of his qualities. He thinks in images, and his accumulation of them produces the sense of chaos, so numerous and gigantic are they. But what luxuriant efflorescence! One thinks of tropical vegetation. One fancies that there is in them perfume, song, murmurs, the warbling of birds, the roaring of animals. . . . When the poet indulges in irony, it is not the discreet irony of a Renan, an Anatole France, a Jules Lemaitre; Hugo's irony is colossal. There are verses which are simply sublime."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the whole, more than anything else does this book prove, according to the critic, that "Hugo possessed in truth the highest faculties of the human mind and that all the chords of the lyre vibrated under his touch, he having reached the extreme limit of eloquence."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RODIN'S STATUE OF BALZAC.

THE statue of Balzac recently completed by the famous French sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, has raised quite a tumult of discussion in France. The French Society of Men of Letters, desiring to honor the memory of the great writer by a monument, ordered a statue from M. Rodin, who is one of the most illustrious of modern French sculptors. When the statue was completed, it was exhibited at the last Salon some weeks ago. The society, however, condemned it as a monstrosity and promptly rejected it, saying that such a thing could not possibly be set up as a statue of the author of the "Comédie Humaine." The artist threatened a lawsuit. The Paris Municipal Council hesitated to set the statue up in a public square, and matters were becoming complicated, when an admirer of Rodin came to the rescue, bought the statue for $4,000, and announced that he would set it up in his own garden. Meanwhile a society has been organized in Paris to raise money to buy the statue, the purchaser having promised to give up all rights when the requisite subscriptions have been obtained.

RODIN'S STATUE OF BALZAC.

The critics have been unsparing in their attacks on the statue, that is, on the conception; the workmanship is conceded by all to be wonderful. A writer in *The Saturday Review* thus describes the work:

"The first impression made upon me is that of an extraordinary grotesque, a something monstrous and superhuman. Under the old dressing-gown, with its empty sleeves, the man stands with his hands held together in front of him and head thrown back. There is something theatrical in the pose, something uncanny in the head. Yes, uncanny; the jaws are so large that they seem to fall on to the great chest and form a part of it, and then the cavernous hollows of the eyes, without eyeballs or sight, and above, the forehead, made narrow by the locks of hair. A grotesque of extraordinary power. The personality of the figure is oppressive; there is in it a passion of labor and achievement, of self-assertion and triumph, which excites fear and antagonism. Here is a Titan who has made a world, and could unmake as well. There is something demoniac in the thing that thrills the blood. But, after all, that is the first impression left on one by the author of 'La Comédie Humaine.' A mighty workman was Balzac, who wrote forty volumes that have fallen into oblivion and been lost, lost beyond hope of recovery, and then wrote forty more that constitute the greatest dramatic achievement ever produced by one intelligence, except perhaps that of Shakespeare, and then sat coolly down and told the world that he had now learned his art and meant to do extraordinary things, books that should have form as well as meaning; books that—— Suddenly death held the restless hands to stillness, and froze the eager brain. Did Rodin mean his work to give this impression?

"I moved round the statue and was struck by the profile. Here the grotesque vanished and the living face appeared. Seen sideways, the statue shows a wonderful likeness to Balzac as he undoubtedly was. True, the mustache curls upward cynically, but otherwise the face is the face of Balzac himself, with the large jaws and bulbous, scenting nose, and eager eyes—a face instinct with a devouring vitality and intelligence.

"At length I became aware of Rodin's meaning. Looked at from the front, his statue shows the soul of Balzac, the boundless self-assertion of the great workman, the flaming spirit of one given to labor and triumph. True, there is something theatrical in it, something of conscious pose in the crossed hands and the head thrown backward; but the pose itself is of the man and characteristic. The profile, on the other hand, is the outward presentment of the man, Balzac in his habit as he lived, the leaping spirit thralled in 'this muddy vesture of decay.'"

Rodin's own purpose, as told by him to a reporter of *Figaro:*

"I feel that I have realized my conception absolutely. I wished to show the great worker haunted by night with an idea and rising to record it at his writing-desk. I thought of him as foreseeing the new attacks he would be submitted to, and braving, disdaining them. Perhaps my hand has betrayed me. . . . But I have succeeded in expressing what I wished to express. . . . The only thing that strikes me is that the neck is too thick. It seemed to me that I ought to make it thick, for, in my opinion, modern sculpture should exaggerate forms for abstract reasons. By this exaggerated neck I would represent strength. I recognize now that in the execution I have exceeded my idea. But, then, have you viewed my statue from a distance of about twenty paces to the right?"

HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

At the Salon, when it was first exhibited publicly, the work was generally known as "The Ugly Snow Man," and two guards watched it night and day as protection against the openly expressed contempt of the visitors. Henri Rochefort has condemned it savagely, as has also Émile Zola, who was president of the French Society of Men of Letters when it was decided to ask Rodin to undertake the work. Philip Gille (in *Figaro*) calls it "an ugly snow man," "a scarecrow for sparrows," "a sack of plaster." Jean Rameau suggests (in *Le Soleil*) that the statue be erected on a very lofty pedestal of indestructible bronze, "so that future ages may know to what degree of mental aberration we have arrived at the end of this century." Pierre Gauthiez (according

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to *Le Salon des Salons*) calls it "without form and void; with nothing of art and nothing of thought in it."

On the other hand, many competent judges regard the statue as a work of art worthy of the great sculptor who made it. The *salonniers*, M. Arsène Alexandre and M. Benjamin Constant, praise it highly, and M. Georges Rodenbach contributes to *Figaro* an article enthusiastic in its admiration. So does M. Octave Mirbeau, in an article in *Le Journal*. M. Maurice Hamel (in *La Revue de Paris*) gives it as his opinion that Rodin "has made a wonderful statue, full of life. . . . It is truly Balzac as his genius revealed him. . . . He has been recreated by the living imagination of Rodin, an imagination equal to his own."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CLASSICAL EDUCATION AND "THE HUMANITIES."

TWO distinguished and charming French critics and men of letters, Jules Lemaitre and Francisque Sarcey, have been discussing the question of the utility and value of classical education. In a speech at the Sorbonne, in Paris, and in an article in the Paris *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, Lemaitre has raised his voice against excessive attention to classical studies in the secondary schools of France. His ideas appear as iconoclastic as his attack is direct and uncompromising. He attributes French decadent tendencies to bad methods of education, and is disposed to regard Anglo-Saxon vitality and strength as a result of the practical features of the educational system of Great Britain and the United States. The young men of France, he says, are required to spend eight or ten years in acquiring Latin, which they never learn to know well, and Greek, which they never learn at all. These two languages, moreover, he holds, even if thoroughly mastered, would not be of the slightest utility in our actual civilization. They only seem to fill the heads of the young with false ideas, the first and most dangerous of which is that Latin and Greek make them mentally and morally superior and forbid them to descend to any vocation that is not "liberal."

Lemaitre regrets the years he spent on classical studies. They have not helped him, he says, while they have prevented him from learning English and German, the modern languages which all educated men ought to know. In his article in the *Annales* he elaborates the Sorbonne speech, and says in part:

"It is probable that instruction in dead languages and classical or antique literatures has something in it which elevates the mind and forms taste and style. But it is incontestable that this effect is produced on no more than one tenth of our youth; and I fear it is an absurdity to exact of all something which can benefit only so small a minority. In nine cases out of ten, nothing can be more empty, more superfluous, closer to absolute nothingness than a 'bachelor of letters.'

"It is not true that from having badly translated fragments of fine Latin and Greek books, 'something always remains' to the students, as we hear it complacently said. Nothing at all remains, and we know it well. It would have been far better for the student to have learned anything, even a manual trade, than to have made the pretense of learning what was forced on him. *Modern* education, which we have not the courage to introduce squarely, would have aided any man otherwise properly equipped to meet the wholesome struggles of life. But the vulgar bachelor, who not only is destitute of knowledge useful in the present, but who employed eight or ten years in not learning what was good in a far-distant past, is a creature of a sickly constitution, ridiculous, and unfit for anything. It were well to destroy in the minds of French families the silly superstition of admiration for bachelors of letters. . . . . .

"It is likewise necessary to persuade public opinion that literature and the arts are not professions which of themselves confer on those who choose them a mysterious dignity or a right to special consideration. One does not owe any anticipatory respect to the young men who want 'to make literature,' for there are too many of them, and it is easy to call oneself a writer or artist, since no proof is required. We need not scruple to discourage those who suffer from the malady of writing. Where there is real talent, it will either triumph over all impediments, or else it will manifest itself in new and unexpected forms in other professions, and thus society will lose neither the sensibility nor the imagination of those prevented from becoming men of letters."

Sarcey, in the same journal, takes up the cudgels for classical studies in the name of "the humanities" and the superior culture of the French. He thinks Lemaitre extreme and sweeping. He scouts the idea that France is declining because her youth receives a too abstract and literary education. He thinks the nation has benefited immensely by the system of classical education. We quote his more interesting polemical remarks:

"The French mind is clearer and more precise than the British or German. It is likewise finer and more agreeable. We have an *ensemble* of strong, amiable, and savory qualities which, while no doubt due largely to race characteristics, have been polished by education, by the slow education of three centuries, under which the *élite* of the nation has been subjected to the discipline of the humanities.

"The study of antique languages demands the constant exercise of the spirit of analysis and logic. It teaches—not by the lessons of the professors, but by the daily and regular practise—to decompose conceptions, analyze terms, to assure oneself of their true sense and their relation to other parts of the phrase. It places at the disposal of the young men the weapon of analytical logic which they will always carry with them into every branch of study and every vocation or function into which chance may push them.

"You will ask: 'What! Ten years to teach nothing but that?' But, sir, that is the man himself. Ten years to form a well-developed mind, a solid head, an enlightened intelligence—do you really find it too much? Latin and Greek do not betray or mislead one. They frankly own that of practical utility they have nothing to teach. But what they yield permanently is a saner judgment, a quicker intellect, a greater facility to acquire and practise any *métier* one may choose. . . . . .

"Lemaitre would have us devote the first years of school education to practical matters or to knowledge which would be helpful in trade or professions and make access to them easier. This is a very false calculation! When one has a good mind, an intelligence disciplined by a good general education, it is nothing at all to learn a vocation. Nay, more, the learning of a vocation amounts to nothing in itself, for one may have to change it and learn another, and he who is trained only by special practical studies is not apt to learn a new profession readily. Such an aptitude is conferred by broad culture alone.

"I am convinced that it is in the humanities alone, intelligently studied and applied, that we must look for such culture. The years during which one learns nothing practical are not wasted; they fit one to be a man.

"Yes, dear Lemaitre, I see clearly what we would lose by introducing a system of education which is perhaps excellent for the Yankees; we should lose the quality of analysis, of taste, *finesse*, precision of mind. And I am not sure that we should end by appropriating the qualities of the Anglo-Saxons. We were Frenchmen; we should have become poor Americans. It is fortunate that the reforms you preach, dear Lemaitre, were not in force when you were in the lycée. We should have lost the charming page you have written. You might have been a vender of lard and might have made a fortune, but it would have been a pity for you and the fame of France."

Lemaitre's utterances have occasioned a lively controversy, and he does not lack support among the most cultivated and imaginative writers. He is especially commended by the daily press for refusing to overestimate purely literary qualities and directing the attention of France to practical life and the problems of industrial civilization.

**Fiction and Journalism in Japan.**—The novel and the newspaper have made a foothold in Japan, but the novel is as yet in the blood-and-thunder stage, and the journalist keeps on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the verge of starvation and suicide. We take the following from *Literature*:

"The Napoleonic craze has reached Japan. Tsabonchi, a leading Japanese novelist, has made him the hero of one of his romances, and prints of the great Corsican adorn the walls of almost every Japanese cottage. The historical essay, by the way, is a form of literature in much favor among the Japanese, monographs on Bismarck and Cæsar being only second in demand to those of Napoleon. The novelist's art is at rather a low ebb, Japanese publishers paying rarely more than £15 for a novel of 300 pages in length. Novel-reading is regarded generally with contempt in Japan, as an amusement suited to women and the male scum of society, a view partly justified by the character of the modern Japanese novel, which is, as a rule, a mere farrago of 'Geisha' adventures without serious interest or literary merit. Journalism is badly paid, and the struggle for existence in its ranks exceedingly bitter. A Japanese reporter commands a salary averaging from £2 to £3 per month. An editor earns hardly £5. To drown their cares journalists often resort to opium or alcohol. The university has done something of late toward raising the status of the profession of letters, and its efforts have been aided by the nobility, who have started new magazines and periodicals. *Nippon*, the Japanese *Punch*, was founded by a prince, and yet indulges in witticisms at the expense of the Mikado. A remarkable feature in connection with Japanese literature is the increased demand, since the war with China, for Chinese books of all descriptions. Cultivated Japanese, indeed, seem to prefer the language of the dismembered Celestial Empire to their own."

## FAREWELL TO "THE CHAP-BOOK."

A DIMINUTIVE magazinelet, about the size of an ordinary business envelope, calling itself *The Chap-Book*, appeared in Cambridge, Mass., a little over four years ago (May 15, 1894). It was published by two undergraduates of Harvard, under the firm name of Stone & Kimball, and was edited by Mr. Herbert Stuart Stone, assisted by Bliss Carman. It attracted immediate attention for its very free, somewhat impudent, brilliant, and breezy treatment of literary subjects. Mr. Carman soon dropped out (remaining, however, as a frequent contributor), being succeeded by Harrison Garfield Rhodes, and the place of publication became Chicago. For nearly three years the little periodical preserved its original form and had over a hundred imitators in various parts of the country, most of which lasted not longer than a year. In January, 1897, *The Chap-Book* assumed quarto size, added a regular department of book reviews, and took on a more serious tone, tho retaining much of its former sauciness and independence.

Now, in a farewell number (July 15), consisting of one page of reading matter, the announcement is made that *The Chap-Book* will hereafter be merged in *The Dial*, for the reason that "it became evident that the large amount of time and energy which went to its editing could be employed to greater advantage, from a business point of view, in the book-publishing department of the house." In addition to this reason, the announcement tells us that—

"it was not felt that it was necessary to continue *The Chap-Book* longer to demonstrate that a good literary magazine could be published in the West, and receive the critical sanction of the whole country. *The Chap-Book* has never depended in any special way upon the West for support; indeed, it is probable that in proportion to its size Chicago had fewer subscribers than any other large city. But the editors believe that the critical standards of their paper have been kept as high as would have been possible either East or West. They believe they have been consistently honest in trying to give their public what seemed to them the best writing they could procure, whether it came from new or from well-known authors. They believed, furthermore, that *The Chap-Book* has been the strongest protest we have had in America against the habit of promiscuous over-praise which is threatening to make the whole body of American criticism useless and stultifying."

Commenting on the announcement, *The Evening Post* (New York) simply remarks that "its [*The Chap-Book's*] non-success after four years of laudable effort, marked by much cleverness and not a little independence, seems to disprove the need of such a medium." The New York *Times* treats the subject in a semi-jocular vein:

"Some will regard the transaction as a surrender of the claims of 'decadent' literature to the more robust and healthful spirit of literary journalism. Others will expect to see *The Dial* clothe itself in dilettanteism and bloom forth in paroxysms of rainbow literature. We feel quite sure, however, that this last will not happen. The editor of *The Dial* probably knows what his readers will tolerate. People are obviously tired of quaint conceits in critical writing; they desire to have their news and criticism of books presented in as simple and conscientious a form as—for want of a better subject of comparison—the news of the stock market. Reviews of books should be as timely as are editorial comments on current events—and they should be written from the same elevated and responsible standpoint."

**Shakespeare's One Great Omission.**—Hazlitt declared Shakespeare's forte to be "everything"; but Mary Bradford-Whiting has pointed out one figure that the great dramatist has omitted from his gallery of portraits, and the absence of which does not seem to have been noticed by the critics—the figure of the ideal mother. Writing for *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Miss (or Mrs.) Bradford-Whiting says that the "fathers" of Shakespeare are a well-known and touching group. She adds:

"But the 'mothers' of Shakespeare are singularly few in number. Miranda is motherless, and so are not only Desdemona and Cordelia, but Rosalind, Celia, Silvia, Hero, Jessica, Imogen, and Helena! Perdita has a mother, it is true, but it is in her relations as a wife, rather than as a mother, that Hermione is represented. The Countess of Rousillon has a son, but it is as Helena's friend, and not as Bertram's mother, that she rouses our interest. Juliet has a mother, to whose heart of stone she appeals in vain. . . . Hamlet has a mother, each remembrance of whom is a pang to his distressed mind. . . . . .

"Every other phase of woman's life he has entered into with the marvelous sympathy of genius: Cordelia is an ideal daughter, Imogen and Desdemona are ideal wives, Juliet and Miranda are perfect types of 'maiden lovers,' Isabella is an ideal sister, Celia and Rosalind give the lie to the well-worn sneer at women's friendship; Paulina is a type of the faithful attendant who passes her life in devotion to her mistress, Lychorida of the loving nurse who fills a mother's vacant place, and whose grave is covered with flowers and watered with tears by the child whom she has cherished.

"But where is the ideal mother?"

**The Mañana in Spanish Art.**—The Spanish have of late boasted of their superior esthetic graces and gifts as compared with those of the more practical and commercial peoples; but Spanish decadence is as complete and absolute in art, according to Thomas R. Congdon, as in other departments of life. Mr. Congdon writes in *Art Education*, and we extract the following:

"The number of good painters in Spain, when compared with that in other nations, is indeed small. Those who wish to become familiar with modern Spanish painters would do well to study the works of Señor Sorrota, as he is regarded by both his fellow countrymen and by the artists of the Continent as the most talented of the modern Spanish school. I had the honor of an interview with him at his magnificent studio.

"Señor Sorrota has a canvas in his studio fourteen by twenty-four feet in size, representing the coronation of the present queen-regent. The work is completed except the head of the queen, and he has waited five years for one more—the final sitting. The painting was ordered by the Government.

"The slow and I may say lazy habits of the Spanish are a great detriment to their progress in art.

"Genius alone will never make a great painter. Ask the masters of to-day, men who in the next century will be regarded as geniuses, to what they attribute their success, and they will tell you as they have said to me, 'work! hard work—a supreme effort to overcome all obstacles.'

"But the young men in Spain are not constructed on such principles. They spend the greater part of their time at the wine table, and then complain of the many obstacles in their pathway to recognition.

"Their art schools, where a good foundation for drawing should be laid, are far inferior to those of France, Germany, or America."

Mr. Congdon says further that the Spanish art student is constantly boasting of Spain's great masters, but he does not study these, and has no idea of their principles of art. He will talk volubly about Velasquez and others, but he can practise nothing that such artists teach in their works, and would much rather go to bull-fights than study.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### WHY DO WE LIVE?

THIS fundamental question is considered by M. Charles Richet in an article on "The Effort Toward Life and the Theory of Final Causes" in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 2). He concludes that it is unanswerable, but he goes a long way toward answering it, in that he states his belief that we can not ignore the "why" of life and of all our organs and functions. He considers it undeniable, for instance, that the eye was made with a purpose, and believes that all our desires and feelings are given to us with an object, and that it is absurd not to recognize this purpose and this object. Says M. Richet:

"The inability of our minds to seize upon the cause of the world in its immensity does not extend to all the parts of that world. . . . This is so evident *a priori* that we can not dream of denying it. The strongest adversaries of all teleology must adhere to this opinion, at least in certain cases.

"For example, is it possible to deny that the eye is intended for vision? . . . . . .

"We have taken the eye as an example, but we might equally well have taken any other organ: the ear, for instance, or the heart, or the stomach, or the brain, or the muscles. . . . . .

"The animal machine is like a marvelous automatic apparatus, each of whose parts has its use. This is so true that when we have not been able to discover the use of an organ we go to work to find it. . . . Until recent years we were ignorant of the use of the thyroid gland, of the subrenal capsules, of the thymus and other glands; but we have now been able to discover their functions, so that the hypothesis of useless organs is becoming more and more problematic, or, we may rather say, untenable. Nature (it makes little difference whether we write this word 'nature' or 'Nature')—Nature has made no useless organs and has made all for a purpose."

Passing from physiology to zoology, M. Richet is of the opinion that zoologists, too, must be finalists, and he calls attention to the phenomena of mimetism, or protective imitation, of autotomy, whereby an animal sacrifices a limb or other part of its body to save its life, and to other means of animal defense, about which, he says, many learned books have been written. Of these he remarks:

"Now, whenever an account is given of these processes of protection, the writer falls necessarily into a finalist method of expression, since he is led to say that the various functions of defense have as an object the protection of the attacked organism. . . . .

"I am absolutely convinced that it is not possible to suppress the doctrine of final causes in anatomy, zoology, or physiology. All we can do is to use it in moderation, for I recognize that we have to do only with hypothesis, probable tho it may be. When we say: the eye was *constructed* for vision . . . we state an hypothesis. In reality, if we desire to use no hypothesis, we should say: the eye serves for vision, the iris for accommodation. But the perfection of the instrument is so admirable that we have a right to see in it an adaptation to a predetermined use.

"We may go still farther, for in the search for final causes detail is not sufficient. We have seen that it would be ridiculous not to suppose that the organs have a function, an adaptation, a well-determined object. We must now ask whether living beings have no great general functions adapted to an end."

M. Richet then takes up the instinct of reproduction, which is necessary for the preservation of the species; that of fear, which forces us to avoid danger; that of disgust, which keeps us from poisonous or unwholesome food, and he comes to the following conclusion:

"All the preceding propositions lead to the general conclusion that living beings are organized to live, whether we speak of the life of the species or that of the individual. Animated nature offers us the spectacle of living substance making every effort toward life, and trying, by all possible means, to realize a maximum of life. . . . But this struggle for life is only a fact; it is neither a theory nor even a hypothesis. Can we go farther? . . . Ought we not to assert that life consists of a tendency to live, of a sort of proximate finality? Certainly. The ultimate finality is hidden from us, but we have made a step in advance if we have shown that beings tend to live and are organized for the purpose of life. . . . . .

"To deny this proximate final cause would be to force a mutilation upon thought, and I do not know how to accept the truly heroic abnegation of the physiologist who in proving, for example, the sensibility of beings to pain, will not conclude, for fear of being thought a finalist, that pain is necessary to life."

Farther than this, however, M. Richet believes we can not go. The question, "Wherefore does life itself exist?" is unanswerable. We can only say: "All takes place as if Nature had willed that life should be." This is somewhat far from the standpoint of the Christian teleologist, but M. Richet has certainly come nearer to that standpoint than have many philosophers.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### SHOULD WE HAVE FASTER BATTLE-SHIPS?

THE assertion that our newest battle-ships, as recently planned, are not to have sufficient speed, has already been noticed in these columns. It has been widely repeated, and the general opinion of the press has been that it is justified, and that the Navy Department should change the new plans in order to "keep up with the procession." Until very recently, however, the authorities made no sign that they intended to alter the speed of the new ships. This course was justified by unnamed "high naval officials" in an interview in the New York *Times* (July 8). Their position, in substance, is set forth in the paragraphs quoted below:

"The fixing of a sustained speed of 16 knots an hour for our battle-ships was made after careful consideration of the question in all its bearings. It is an easy matter to increase the speed of ships, but without sacrificing their offensive and defensive qualities it can only be done by increasing their size.

"In consequence of the limited depth of water in most of the harbors on the American coast, it has come to be an unwritten law of naval construction in this country that the draft of the largest of our war-ships, in their normal condition, shall not exceed 24 feet. Most of the big battle-ships of European navies draw 27½ feet. Depth is a most important factor in increasing displacement, and as it is limited in this country by the shallowness of our harbors to 24 feet, increased displacement must be sought in either length or breadth or both.

"In designing a battle-ship of more than 12,000 tons displacement with the draft limited to 24 feet, the increased volume, if gained by lengthening, would result in a vessel of too great length for efficiency, increasing the weight of defensive material and reducing her handiness in squadron evolutions. If the beam alone be increased, the vessel would be too wide for many of our docks, and would afford an uneasy and highly unsatisfactory gun platform.

"It is further held by many naval authorities to be extremely doubtful whether a higher speed than 16 knots an hour would prove of practical value to a heavy fighting-ship. For steaming long distances such a speed could not be used, and no squadron ever maneuvered or was any naval battle ever fought at as high a rate of speed as that.

"A great deal has been said of the superior speed of Admiral Cervera's late squadron, but while those ships were credited with a speed of 20 knots 'on paper,' they never, from the time they appeared at the Canaries, showed an ability to 'get there' at a higher rate of speed than ten knots. The fact that all four of them were overhauled and sunk by our cruiser *Brooklyn* and battle-ships of far less nominal speed, altho the Spaniards had the advantage of a start at full speed, is convincing evidence of the futility of their boasted swiftness."

To this, *The Engineering News* (New York), which has been one of the chief advocates of the policy of building faster heavy-armored ships, replies (July 21):

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"It is one unfortunate feature of the astonishing naval victories which have been won by the United States fleets in the present war, that they tend to beget in the popular mind an over-confidence in the powers of our present naval vessels, and a tendency to overlook the weak points in our national defense. It is natural enough that the non-technical public should take the results at Santiago and Manila as conclusive proof of the efficiency in every respect of our fleets; but it is surprising indeed to find such arguments used by 'high naval officials.'

"Further, as a matter of fact, the Santiago battle offers conclusive proof to the veriest tyro in naval strategy of the enormous value of high speed in a fighting vessel. Had the Spanish cruisers been able to reach such speeds as their engine power should have given them, even with their barnacle-laden hulls, the chances are good that they would have got out of range before the American vessels on guard could get under way and stop them. As it was, the fastest of the four, the *Cristobal Colon*, did outstrip the other vessels and get entirely away and out of effective range. It was then that the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* undertook a stern chase after the fleeing vessel. The former vessel has about the same speed rating as the *Colon*, but was not her equal in armor or armament; and in a duel between the two vessels fought with equal skill on both sides, the *Brooklyn* would probably have been worsted. What the result would have been had the two vessels fought alone will never be known, for the *Oregon*, running at a 16-knot speed, was able to come to the assistance of the *Brooklyn*, and made the defeat of the Spanish vessel sure."

The only one of the officials' arguments that is worthy of notice. thinks the author of the editorial last quoted, is that which refers to the shallowness of our harbors and the size of our dry-docks. Of this he says:

"It appears that there are only 14 ports on our Atlantic and Gulf coasts which our present battle-ships, when loaded to 24-foot draft, can enter at low water; but we fail to see that this is a matter of any particular consequence. So long as a battle-ship can reach the naval stations and dry-docks where she is to be equipped and kept in repair, it is a matter of little consequence whether she can enter the other home ports or not."

As for dry-dock accommodation, of course we can and will build docks to fit our ships, no matter what the size may be. He goes on to say:

"When one really stops to think of it, how absurd seems the declaration that this country has settled down to a basis of a 24-foot draft and a 16-knot speed as a permanent limit for its battle-ships. Other nations may progress as they please, 16 knots is fast enough for us! How long is this standard to last, pray? Are we to continue placidly on that basis, no matter what progress other nations make, until perhaps in some future naval battle the superior speed and maneuvering power of an enemy's fleet may win them the day?"

In conclusion, he charges the department with ultra-conservatism, and with preferring to "sit comfortably down and rest content with 24-foot draft and 16-knot speed, rather than to attempt to follow English and continental naval designers in the vast strides which they have made in the past four or five years." To quote again:

"We have abundant authority for declaring that the American people will not rest content with naval progress of such a sort. The people as a people want no wars; they vastly prefer the arts of peace. They want no huge naval establishment, and had rather build schools than battle-ships and factories than fortresses. At the same time they will cheerfully and gladly contribute all that is necessary to make their national defense impregnable on land and sea; and, thanks to our fortunate position, far less suffices to effect this for us than for any other country. But in these national defenses they will brook nothing of a second-rate order. American armor-plate is equal to any in the world. American guns are on a par with those of any country. Why should not American battle-ships be made equal in speed and maneuvering power to those of any nation?"

The daily papers of July 26 announce that, in view of this and similar appeals, the Secretary of the Navy, altho it is too late to change the specifications already given out, will give preference to such bids for the construction of battle-ships as guarantee high speed and coal-endurance.

## THE READINESS OF THE FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

THE readiness of the American fleet at Santiago, as shown by its prompt action on the appearance of Cervera's ships, puzzles the editor of *The Engineer*, London. He says:

"It is difficult to believe that the American ships could have remained under full steam habitually, yet it is clear that they were so when the Spanish fleet came out, for in a few seconds the fleet was in motion. Had their fires been banked it would have been more like three quarters of an hour. . . . The Americans must, we think, have had some inkling of what was likely to come, or if not were under steam for some other reason and must have shown evidences of it."

Commenting on this, *The Railroad Gazette* (New York, July 22) remarks:

"We venture to say that when the full official reports are made public that editor will be convinced that the blockade of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago was one of the most beautiful examples of sustained vigilance and discipline that he ever heard of. There is no probability that the ships of the blockading fleet lay off the harbor with their fires banked. There is, on the other hand, great probability that every one of those ships was always ready for instant motion and action. It is probable that a considerable number of them always had their engines turning enough to keep steerage-way, and that ammunition for the secondary batteries was always on deck, and that a round for the big guns was hoisted out of the magazines. If we are correct in this supposition, we must remember further that this condition had to be maintained every second, night and day, for five weeks, and therefore it was, as we have said, a wonderful example of sustained vigilance and discipline. One pretty circumstantial account, which is said to have been written by an officer in the *Iowa*, says that within 20 seconds after the alarm was given the first shot was fired from that ship, and within two minutes every gun was cast loose and loaded and the men were at quarters waiting for the order to fire. In those two minutes the Spanish ships, assuming that they came out of the harbor at a speed of 12 miles an hour, would have gone 700 yards. That is all that two minutes meant to them."

**Is Rubber Waterproof?**—"The answer to this question," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "is decidedly 'No,' altho many people would not hesitate to reply, 'Yes, of course.' We speak of unvulcanized rubber. Since the rubber has to be dried to be freed of its moisture, we may *a priori* conclude that it will absorb moisture again. According to experiments mentioned by E. Schulze in the *Gummi Zeitung*, it does so with a certain rapidity. Rolled rubber plates, which by virtue of their treatment are in a somewhat compressed condition, absorb from 8 to 35 per cent. of water in two hours, when the water is heated to about 120° F. At increased pressure, the absorption takes place much more readily; a piece of rubber, kept in a cylinder under a pressure of 140 pounds, absorbed 25 per cent. of water in five minutes. Oils, of course, stop the water. Vulcanized rubber remains dry, but not entirely so, and badly vulcanized goods deteriorate quickly owing to this reason. Schulze kept a plate of the best Para rubber in water at a temperature not exceeding 110° F. After two months and a half the rubber had become a hopeless, smeary mass. We see how badly moisture affects rubber at temperatures such as may occur in our climate, and we understand once more how much the raw material may suffer during transport. The transport may indeed have more to do with the condition and quality of the rubber than the origin. The percentage of water should be ascertained, as the quantity of the sulfur and other ingredients which we admix to the rubber should be settled according to the percentage of dry rubber. It was reported as a curiosity some years ago that a rubber bottle filled

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with water would gradually become empty. We all know that rubber turns whitish when long in contact with water, but the real significance of the fact is hardly recognized."

## LIGHTNING-RODS UP TO DATE.

THE lightning-rod has somewhat lost caste of late, and there are those who openly jeer at it. Many who are not open scoffers show their disbelief by neglecting to equip their houses with this device, once considered so essential. This is largely the fault of our lightning-rod makers, who are behind the times.

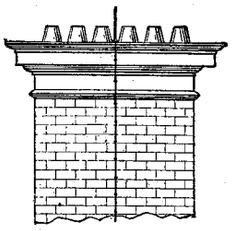


FIG. 1.—POINT 18 OR 20 INCHES LONG ON A CHIMNEY.

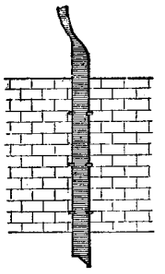


FIG. 2.—RIBBON CONDUCTOR OF TINNED COPPER.

The average lightning-rod is made in accordance with the best lights of the science of half a century ago, altho the requirements of modern knowledge on the subject have been many times clearly stated. It is gratifying to learn that "they do these things better in France." We translate below an account, contributed to *La Nature* (July 9) by M. J. Laffargue, of an up-to-date system now made and used in that country. Says M. Laffargue:

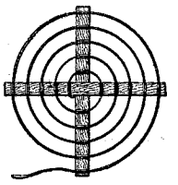


FIG. 3.—GRENET'S EARTH CONNECTION.

"We are now in the midst of the thunder-storm season, and since several of our subscribers have asked for information about lightning-rods, we will here sum up in a few lines the present state of the subject.

"A lightning-rod is generally formed of a metallic strip of iron or copper, of as great a height as possible, having at its extremity an acute point, plated with gold or platinum and joined by conductors to metallic plates buried in the earth. During a thunder-storm, if an electric discharge takes place between a cloud and the rod, this discharge will follow the conductor and disappear in the earth, if all necessary precautions are observed. It has long been believed, and the error is yet widespread, that a lightning-rod protects effectively the space comprised in a cone having for its apex the top of the rod, for its axis the rod itself, and for the radius of its base a line double the length of the rod. Numerous cases have clearly demonstrated that this hypothesis did not rest on any serious fact, and was far from being exact. We can not state the distance to which the protection of a rod extends; it is not known and depends on a chain of circumstances that can not be foreseen.

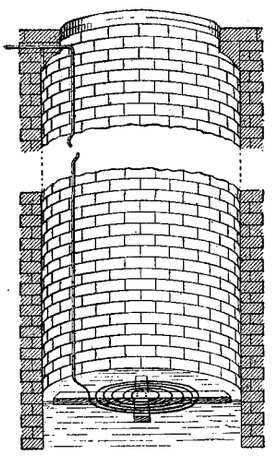


FIG. 4.—EARTH CONNECTION IN A WELL OF CONSTANT LEVEL.

"These long rods are heavy, cumbersome, and often more dangerous than useful. They attract atmospheric discharges most of the time. If the apparatus is in good condition no damage results, but if the ground-connection is defective or if the conductor is too feeble, is detached, or has insufficient continuity, grave injury may follow.

"We have already noted . . . the principal devices employed by M. Mildé in putting into practise quite a different order of ideas regarding lightning-rods. Messrs. Mildé and Grenet do away with large rods and use only simple points of no great length, united by thin strips of red copper, so as to form around the building a sort of protecting cage like that of Faraday, within which there is complete safety. The metallic system under these conditions forms a real screen that stops all electric discharges. In following instructions given by the Academy of Sciences, the

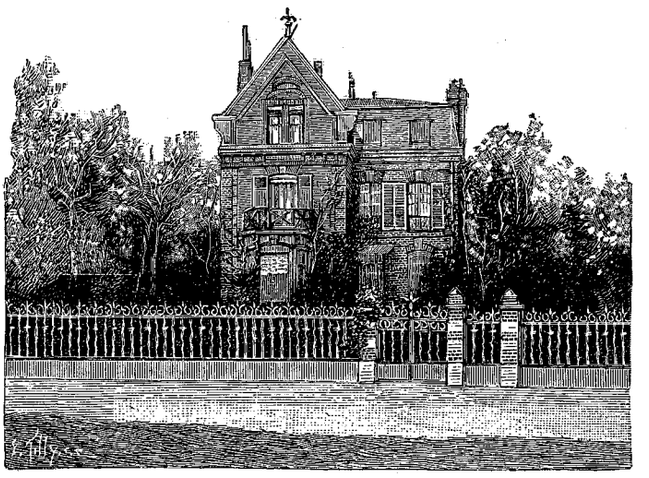


FIG. 5.—HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS OF PARIS FITTED WITH A MILDÉ PROTECTOR.

constructors have replaced the sharp platinum points, which were bad, by a cylinder of red copper about 18 inches in length, whose upper part forms an angle of 15° with the vertical.

"Fig. 5 gives us a general view of a house in the outskirts of Paris, protected by the Mildé system. Fig. 6 shows us the whole network of copper ribbons on the roof. We see the three con-

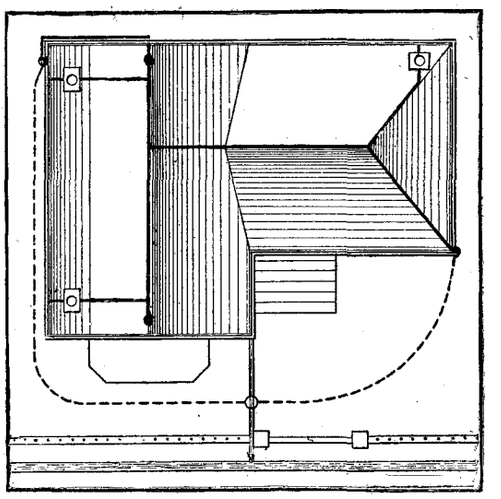



FIG. 6.—NETWORK OF COPPER RIBBON ON A ROOF.

nected points and also the conductors that join them to the sheet-iron chimney-pots. The surrounding gutters are also connected at various points. Thus is formed, as may be seen, a true protecting cage consisting of a metallic network. The conductors that descend along the sides of the building at two opposite points, are attached to the city water-pipes. Regarding this subject, let

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

us recollect that the Academy of Sciences, in a special report, has recognized the fact that to guard most prudently against the effects of lightning it is indispensable to establish good communication between the lightning-rod and all metallic pieces of any importance, inside or outside the house, such as water or gas pipes. In cities an opportunity of communication under the best conditions is furnished by the water-pipes, which present a very large metallic surface and which carry great quantities of water.

"In Fig. 1 we see a small point 18 or 20 inches high fixed on a chimney. With the different precautions that have just been indicated we thus assume an easy passage to the stroke when it comes, but we do not go into the upper regions to look for it.

"The exterior conductors that join the roof network to the earth should be looked after carefully. They should present the greatest possible surface and should be of sufficient mass to resist the effects of fusion. Numerous accidents have been due to the mounting of conductors.

"The firm of Mildé uses the ribbons of tinned copper devised by M. Grenet which are about an inch wide and a tenth of an inch thick. These ribbons are fixed on the walls, as shown in Fig. 2, following the angles and mouldings on the surface. The earth-connections, in the Mildé-Grenet system, are formed of a spiral (Fig. 3) of 50 feet of conductor, composed of tinned copper covered with an alloy of lead and antimony. This connection never rusts in any soil, which is a very important point. The height of the spiral is about 4 inches; it is thus possible to place it, as shown in Fig. 4, at the bottom of a well in which there is constantly 6 to 8 inches of water.

"Finally, these new devices are much cheaper than the old ones. In one case a red-copper system cost 350 francs [$70] where an old-fashioned rod would have cost 905 francs [$181]."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ADULTERATION DETECTED WITH THE X RAY.

ONE of the first suggested applications of the Roentgen rays was their use in the detection of adulteration and imitation. Altho not so much has been done in this direction as in some others, it has not been altogether neglected, as is shown by the following description of a method of detecting adulteration in flour, quoted from *The American X-Ray Journal* by *Popular Science News*, August:

"Drs. La Besse and A. Bleunard placed on an ordinary photographic plate of gelatin-bromid a small pasteboard box, of rectangular shape, from which the top and bottom were removed, retaining consequently only the lateral walls, of about one centimeter in height. They divided the box into two equal parts, by means of a small rectangle of convenient dimensions, cut from a visiting-card. This done, they then filled one of the compartments with the pure flour, the other with the adulterated flour, removed with precaution the separating partition, and lightly tapped the box with the finger so as to fill up the small empty space, which fills with flour without sensible mixture. The whole was covered with a sheet of tinfoil, with a quite narrow rectangular slit cut in it, and placed perpendicular to the section of separation between the two flours. Exposed to the action of the X rays it disclosed the adulteration.

"The duration of exposure must not be too long, and naturally depends on the apparatus one employs. Two minutes was sufficient for that which we experimented with. Too long an exposure has the disadvantage of producing too dark tints, the comparison of which is impossible; too short an exposure produces, on the contrary, too faint tints.

"This method disclosed with certainty the presence of 3 per cent. of foreign mineral matter in flour, this matter being composed of equal weights of very fine sand and chalk. The adulteration can be detected much easier when the proportion of mineral matter is greater.

"Besides, it is possible, once the fraud is known, to tell with considerable exactness the quantity of mineral matter introduced. It suffices to compare the tint obtained with an increasing scale of tints, obtained by introducing into pure flour known quantities of foreign mineral matter. Tints vary with the nature of the mineral matter employed in the adulteration, and this method of quantitative analysis can only be approximate. The accompanying engraving is an exact reproduction of a scale of increasing tints, obtained by placing in succession, in the same kind of a box and using the above precautions, successive samples of pure flour and of flour progressively mixed with mineral matter, such as sand and chalk. The percentages can be varied until one is found that agrees with the sample."

**Long-Distance Steaming of War-Ships.**—"The recent performances of the United States battle-ship *Oregon* and the gunboat *Marietta* in steaming from high up along the North American Pacific coast around Cape Horn to the West Indies have very properly challenged the admiration of the whole world," says *Cassier's Magazine* (July). "Until quite recently much more had been heard of the failings of war-ships than of their good points, and one was almost tempted to believe that the average modern naval vessel was so delicately constructed and so complex a piece of machinery as to be scarcely fitted to withstand in due measure the rough usages of war or the knocking about of a protracted sea-voyage under the pressure of high speed and with all kinds of weather. When, several years ago, the United States cruiser *Columbia* crossed over from Southampton to Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York harbor, in a little less than seven days, racing successfully against one of the crack Atlantic liners, her performance stood unparalleled in naval history. It bordered, in fact, on what had for long been considered the impossible. What the *Oregon* and the *Marietta* have done, however, is a worthy counterpart of that earlier magnificent performance, and admirably demonstrates what may be accomplished by good engineering, even when subject to the exacting conditions of naval restrictions."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE hardest work a gunner is called upon to do," says *Popular Science News*, "is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by the gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered that these lines of forces are exceedingly complicated affairs, and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great 13-inch guns on our monitors, a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle."

ELECTRICITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.—"Mr. Hillis, of the firm of Bagnall Hillis, of Yokohama, Japan, whose firm has a branch at Manila, has been interviewed as to the electrical possibilities of the Philippine Islands," says *Industries and Iron*. "He says that the commercial possibilities and native resources of the islands are almost unbounded. His firm has installed a central electric lighting-station in Manila which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lamps. There are about 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 70 miles of steam railways. Manila has also a telephone system. The conductors are all overhead lines carried on poles with porcelain insulators."

RUBBER FROM CORN.—"Samples of the new rubber substitute made from corn are being shown on the market," says the *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago. "It is made from the oil derived from corn, and by vulcanizing in connection with an equal quantity of crude india-rubber, a substitute is produced which, for certain purposes, is equal to the best gum rubber at a greatly lessened cost. The new corn rubber is claimed to possess all the essential qualities of Para rubber, including resiliency. The manufacturers claim that the fact that corn oil does not oxidise readily makes this product of great value, since it is not affected by oxidization, so that products manufactured from it will always remain pliable and not crack as those made from other substitutes. This substitute for rubber is very dark brown or black, and it easily rubs off in light-brown rolls."

"PROFESSOR LANGELY," says *Science Française*, "has established that the phenomenon of phosphorescence of the glow-worm is not connected with its life, for it glows even after death. The light can be made brighter by the action of oxygen, and ceases in a vacuum and in carbonic acid. The light of the glow-worm is due to a slow combustion, and there is no reason why we should not be able to produce artificially an analogous, but intenser light. Photometric and spectroscopic researches have shown that the rays emitted by the insect in question are more strictly confined to the luminous portion of the spectrum than those of any other source of light, and that the development of heat accompanying the phenomenon constitutes only $\frac{1}{400}$ of that of gas-light of the same intensity. This heat is not sufficient to raise the temperature of a thermometer one millionth of a degree."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## EARLY UPS AND DOWNS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT CANON.

THE questions of New-Testament literature now in discussion are coming more and more to circle around the history of the canon as a common center. Two schools of research, the liberal, with Professor Harnack of Berlin as leader, and the conservative, under the leadership of Professor Zahn of Erlangen, stand opposed to each other in determining the historical circumstances that settled our present collection of sacred books called the New-Testament canon. In view of this fact, the discussion of the latter, "On the Permanent Significance of the New-Testament Canon for the Church," delivered at an important pastoral conference in Leipsic, and reported in the *Kirchenzeitung* of Professor Luthardt, is a matter of general interest. It shows what the leading conservative New-Testament specialist in Germany has to say on one important phase of the canon question. We summarize the chief points of this discourse as follows:

As early as 200 A.D. the church had a New Testament by the side of the Old. There existed in the church at that time a collection of writings, from the apostolic times, in which the church found the words of Christ, on which it based all its teachings, and which was accepted as the highest norm of faith and life. The claims of Montanus that there was another authority in the church equal to that of the apostolic writings was rejected with determination. Marcion, who had a New Testament of his own with only one gospel and ten letters of Paul, was regarded as a traitor to the church. Soon the teachers of the church spoke of the New-Testament collection as an authoritative body of writings from God.

But it had not been thus from the outset. It was such neither in the year 180 nor the year 380. There were always doubts with regard to certain portions of the canon. Down to the middle of the fourth century the Epistle of James, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and II. Peter were considered in none of the Western churches as a part of the New Testament. Down to the fifth and sixth centuries the Syriac church did not accept the apocalypse of John, and of the Catholic epistles they accepted only I. Peter and I. John, and rejected the Letter of Paul to Philemon. Even the most orthodox churches of the times accepted a third letter to the Corinthians, which has been demonstrated to be a pseudo epistle of Paul, and its canonicity was expressly defended. For more than one hundred years the book of Revelations was excluded from the churches of Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, and Constantinople. The efforts put forth to reach an agreement on this important matter for a long time came to naught on account of a difference of principle, until finally the great church fathers, Athanasius, Jerome, and Augustine, as also synodical conventions and episcopal decrees, managed to bring about unity.

To this must be added the fact that quite a number of books which are now excluded from the New Testament were at various times and places regarded as canonical. Irenæus considered the Book of Visions, commonly called Pastor of Hermas, as a holy writing equal in authority with the books of Moses and of Isaiah.

As late as the first half of the third century, the question as to the canonicity of this book was a matter of controversy between Rome and Carthage. The same state of affairs existed in reference to portions of certain books. Christian doctrine is much interested in the problem of the authenticity of the close of St. Mark's gospel, and the doctrine of baptism is affected by the acceptance or rejection of this section. Then, too, the authenticity of the pericope in the beginning of John, chapter viii., is of more importance for the ethical teachings of the church than, *e.g.*, the entire Epistle of Jude; and yet the close of Mark was unknown entirely to large sections of the church as late as the fourth century. Our best manuscripts do not contain these twelve last verses at all, and there is in existence a shorter conclusion still. While John xiii. 1 *seq.* is very old, it is based on poorer evidences than even the end of Mark xvi.

Even in the Middle Ages there was not an absolute agreement on the status of the canon. Certain uncanonical portions, *e.g.*, the pseudo Epistle of Paul to the Laodiceans, was accepted as canonical. And when the era of the Reformation dawned, the question of canonicity of certain books became, on account of the formal principle of that movement, a matter of the greatest moment. Luther himself, while filled with the greatest of reverence for the Scriptures and accepting them as the last court of appeal in all matters of faith and life, nevertheless entertained critical views in reference to certain books or parts of books. In his book on the Babylonian captivity, Luther expresses his strong doubts as to the authenticity of St. James. Two years later he wrote his famous words concerning this letter, in which he says that, compared with the other epistles of the New Testament, the letter of St. James was "a straw epistle," and was not evangelical in character. He would not accept it as apostolic because it did not preach Christ. Nevertheless, Luther included this book in his translation of the New Testament, altho he did not change his view on the subject of its apostolic origin. With Luther other reformers, such as Bugenhagen, Lucas Osiander, and Flacius, stood. Melanchthon tried to defend this epistle on dogmatic grounds; but Luther was not convinced by these arguments. He also regarded the Epistle of Jude as a mere excerpt from II. Peter and without special significance. He also took offense at certain passages in Hebrews, and for that reason thought it not a product of Paul's pen, but a product of Apollos's. A similar critical position he occupied regarding the Apocalypse of St. John.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DIFFICULTIES OF METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

THE zeal of many young preachers to secure charge of a church in New York, Chicago, or some other large and cosmopolitan city, will not be stimulated by reading the special difficulties surrounding church work in such cities as presented by Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, moderator of the New York Presbytery. Dr. Shaw spoke at a recent gathering of New York City clergymen, and his address is published in *The Church Economist*. He refers to such difficulties as the cosmopolitan character of the population of New York; the migratory character of the population; the absence, by reason of this constant migration, of a neighborhood feeling and of local religious restraints; the tense strain upon New Yorkers during the week; and—knottiest problem of all—the character of our metropolitan Sunday. By reason of the constant temptation to move that comes to people living in city flats, a pastor in some of the New York churches "preaches to a procession that enters one door and passes out the other." Because of the strain of the week's work upon the men, women have become almost the only workers now, and the number of such is growing less every year. There are practically no good superintendents in the Sunday-schools, and few good teachers volunteer. As to the nature of the metropolitan Sunday, Dr. Shaw says: "The Sunday morning service has to contend against late rising, Sunday newspaper reading, bicycling, open groceries and markets, and a full half-day of delivering. A canvass of two of our principal trade avenues a few Sunday mornings ago found every store in certain blocks opened, and in most of the others not more than four out of twenty closed."

Dr. Shaw then relates the results of an extensive canvass made in certain quarters of the city, "without a single additional attendant resulting to the church," and adds:

"The failure of recent evangelistic movements still further emphasizes the situation. For three successive winters these special efforts have been tried, and tho strong, good men were behind them, they scarcely made an impression upon the religious life of the metropolis. Even Mr. Moody's visits are forgotten in less than a week. According to the returns of his recent manager, it cost about $7,000 to gather thirty-three people into our churches—over $200 apiece. More was spent in that week's campaign than the average church of this city spends in a year, and yet it hardly made a passing impression."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the face of these discouragements, Dr. Shaw recommends a fuller consecration, a new unit of power in the life of the church, and a different equipment for the preacher. This new unit of power will be "the average man." The aim must be, not so much for a Boanerges in the pulpit as for a collection of plain, practical, earnest men and women for hand-to-hand work; "an aggregate of small gifts, a multiplicity of mites," will be sought rather than two or three big contributors who, while swelling the figured total of church collections, lessen its moral sum. As to the preacher's equipment, "homiletics" must have less of a place in it and perhaps none at all. "The homiletic molds have burned out." The city must be won by "fresh, living, practical preaching, simple to the roots, evangelical to the core, straight and strong as an electric current from the heart of the preacher to the hearts of his hearers."

## PUBLIC PROFANITY IN NEW YORK CITY.

PRESIDENT GUGGENHEIMER of the New York city council is making an effort to stop profanity in public places in the city. To accomplish this object he prepared the following resolution, which passed the council by a unanimous vote on July 19, and, if approved by the aldermanic board and Mayor Van Wyck, it will become a law:

"Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

"Section 1. That under the provisions of section 49, subsection 22, of the charter the use of profane, vile, or obscene language in any public street or place within the limits of the City of New York, or in any public transportation car, ferry-boat, or other public conveyance operated within the limits of the said city, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and that the person using such profane, vile, or obscene language shall be liable within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts of the City of New York to a fine of not more than ten ($10) and not less than two dollars ($2).

"Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately."

*The Tribune*, New York, unhesitatingly pronounces the proposed law a good one:

"The effort to diminish by legal prohibition and penalty the use of profane and obscene language in public places deserves to succeed, and a disposition to laugh at it as a revival of ancient blue laws is not respectable. . . . In our opinion, the habit which it is thus sought to check has increased greatly in recent years, and is steadily becoming more and more prevalent. It is grossly offensive not only to women who are compelled to hear profane and filthy speech in public conveyances and in the streets, and to men whose religious scruples are of a positive character, but to a multitude of others who are not easily shocked and who frequently say in private things of which they have some reason to be ashamed. To all such, constituting, no doubt, a majority of the people, the prevailing license of speech in this city is extremely repulsive. If those having a certain measure of delegated authority—street-car conductors and the attendants in theater and hotel lobbies, for example—had been required to take notice of such offenses the growth of the habit might have been checked. But it is one of the rarest things in the world to hear so much as a remonstrance addressed to those who, whatever their virtues may be, are accustomed to invade the rights of others with the grossest selections from a blasphemous and lewd vocabulary.

"It is not too soon for an attempt to restrain by law these brutalities of speech."

*The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, after reflecting on the "wide-open" condition of the city since Tammany's recent advent to power, proposes another way of elevating public morality in New York:

"A much more effective way of ridding the town of public indecency than the passing of ordinances that are only saved from being ridiculous by the concession which the spirit of them seems to make to public morality, would be to put Tammany and all its works out of power in the municipality until it had shown proofs of a regeneration of which there is no sign."

*The Journal*, New York, says

"Mr. Guggenheimer's purpose is admirable, but what we need is not a new ordinance, but such a condition of public sentiment and such a sense of official duty as shall insure the enforcement of the laws, written and unwritten, that we already have."

*The World*, New York, thinks the resolution is too strong, and ought to be modified.

## "THE JEWISH THEOSOPHISTS."

IN Russia and Galicia most of the Jews belong to the sect of the Chasidim (pious ones), whom Prof. Naphtali Herz Imber calls the "Jewish Salvation Army." This term he applies because of the similarity of their modes of worship to those of General Booth's followers; but looking at their ethical views they should, he thinks, be termed the Jewish Theosophists, and from them Madame Blavatsky may have obtained her well-known views. In *Music* Professor Imber describes, under the title "The Music of the Ghetto," some of the religious observances of the Chasidim, in which music plays a very important part. We quote from his article:

"The sect has been known since a century ago under the name of 'The Chasidim,' as founded by the wonder rabbi, the Jewish mahatma, Israel Baal Shem Tob (man of a good name). They believed in the reincarnation ere a Madame Blavatsky taught it to the Gentiles, and the secret of the astral body revealed a hundred years ago by that great mahatma, while he used to smoke his pipe, ere a Blavatsky told it to her inner circle when smoking cigarettes. (As Madam Blavatsky was a native of Russia, she got the theosophy copied from the Chasidim there, giving it out to the ignorant Gentiles as a new revelation.) That peculiar sect is only a transfiguration of the ancient Jewish sect, the Essenes, transformed in other respects according to the circumstances and ages, which are constantly working upon every organic or inorganic system of this life. Their chief belief besides the Jewish religion is the Cabala, or mystic teaching, a teaching which I traced back to its greatest exponent, Jesus the son of Sirach Hanosri (the sawman or the carpenter), who lived two hundred and fifty years before the Christian era. In the Middle Ages that teaching was known only to a few worthies until it began to illuminate the darkest half of Asia with the luster of a great optimistic ray from Israel Baal Shem Tob a century ago. He said that the only thing which uplifts the mortal to the sphere of the immortals is joy, and he claimed that the Almighty was more pleased when he (Israel Baal Shem Tob) smoked a pipe than by the long prayers of the rabbis.

"In the midst of our alarming and charming life of the nineteenth century of culture and civilization, the Chasidim live a life like those in the hermit kingdom of Korea. Their connection with their Talmudical brethren and with the natives is more mechanical than a real one—for the Chasidim live in their own spiritual world, that unseen universe of which neither Kepler nor Herschel had any idea. They are the real 'Children of the Ghetto,' whom culture has not yet touched with its noisy vibration."

The worshiping place, or klaus, of the Chasidim is generally nicknamed by the Jews "the Chasidim Stibel"—the little house of the Chasidim. The klaus has no choir, for the worshipers are born singers, and their wonderful melodies at time of prayer suggest that Wagner may have found his models here. There are, as a rule, many klauses in each ghetto, named after different wonder-working rabbis, or mahatmas. Of these mahatmas Professor Imber says:

"The wonder rabbi is worshiped like the idols of the ancient pagans, and his word is law. He is the living oracle, to whom thousands from all corners of the land come with applications in one hand, and with the shekel in the other, to beg the rabbi to alter the rolling-wheels of fate. Not only Jews, even Gentiles of higher order are to be found among the peculiar crowd of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ghetto, who come impulsed by the same human desire—to have a niche in the future. Thousands are the daily visitors; some come with their imbecile children, and other come to apply to the rabbi to keep away the grim messenger from the death-bed of their nearest and dearest.

"His followers, the Chasidim, no matter whether rich or poor, make a pilgrimage twice or three times in a year, especially before the New Year and Atonement Day, when there may be more than ten thousand followers from all the corners of the land to pray with the mahatma. They believe, as even the Talmudical Jews believe, that on the New Year's Day the heavenly court is at the celestial bench to decree the fates of man. Satan (or Uncle Sam, as he is called by those mystics) plays the part of prosecuting attorney, while the good angels are pleading on behalf of suffering humanity. The mahatma, when he gets his 'Aliath Neshama' (soul accession to heaven or going out by his astral), wrestles with Satan, and of course Satan gets the worst of it, and so the decrees are made favorable to the children of the ghetto through the powerful influence of the wonder rabbi; hence they are eager to be present at that day in his klaus, as he carries their prayers right to the throne of the Most High. Often the mahatma takes a trip round the land, and on such occasions the klaus of the city becomes a most interesting sight, worthy of seeing and hearing those mystical melodies, which probably were sung by the Essenes two thousand years ago in the wilderness of Judea."

The prayers of these people are conducted on the "worship as you please" plan. When the Chasid is praying, he seems to lose all consciousness of his whereabouts, gesticulating, pacing up and down, lifting up his hands like a baseball player, as tho to catch some demon, jumping as if trying to fly direct to heaven; and all this while the rest of the company will seem to a stranger like a musical training-school. The praying Chasid himself will in one sentence give a roar like a lion "reaching the highest pitch of the organic D," while a moment later he will trill in high soprano as tho a canary were imprisoned in his throat.

Professor Imber describes one of the scenes he witnessed in a klaus during the Sabbath service, which culminated in the trance of the mahatma, his "throwing out of the astral":

"It was Friday evening he [the rabbi] entered the klaus, which was packed to suffocation. He went, escorted by the noblest of the sect, to the prayer stand before the sacred shrine. Donning his silk kaftan, he covered it with the white prayer mantle and began to lead his folks to welcome Queen Sabbath. It was not a prayer-meeting, as it resembled more a musical concert with a variety program. The first word of the prayer he uttered sounded as the harsh commanding word of a general ordering the soldiers to break up camp and march. Then he began to pray in such a powerful and tremendous voice, which made the very roof shake and the people tremble; then following the roar of his war-cry came a song in a minor key resembling the cry of a babe intermingled with thrills and shrills in rapid succession, all in the strain of the mystical melodies, the real 'music of the ghetto.' The jumps, the dance, the springs, made manifest the highest pitch of his inspiration, and it seemed to speak, with the Psalms, that all his bones praised the Almighty. The uncountable multitude joined in, and there was a real Wagner concert, for every tune, from the roar of the ocean to the silent whisper of the rose, was represented. That singing, praying, and jumping lasted from 6 o'clock in the evening till 11 o'clock in the night, five hours without pause or rest, and yet neither was the throat of the mahatma nor of the multitude sore, nor did they show symptoms of being tired. When the prayers were at an end, then the ceremony of handshake begins, and every one, young or old, comes to shake hands with the wonder rabbi, and say good Sabbath. Then the table is prepared for the banquet."

The ménu consisted of fish, meat, and puddings. When the first dish was finished, the company began to sing the cabalistic poem, written in Chaldean, to the strain of the rabbi's melody. At the close of the melody the rabbi went into a cataleptic fit, threw out his astral, and went to heaven to get revelations in mystic lore. The trance lasted about half an hour, when the rabbi awakened and told what he had seen and heard.

**"Imperialism" as Seen by the Friends.**—Five distinguished members of the Society of Friends—Philip C. Garrett, Richard Henry Thomas, James Wood, Benjamin F. Trueblood, and Augustine Jones—have expressed, in *The American Friend*, their views of the new policy of national expansion. All seem to expect "imperialism" to prevail. It might be expected that as Friends they would naturally be opposed to such a policy, and, indeed, four of the five do take that position. *The Independent*, New York, condenses their views as follows:

"Mr. Garrett deprecates expansion, because the strength of America has been in its solidarity; Mr. Wood because we have sufficient territory already to satisfy our highest thought of imperialism; Dr. Trueblood because it means a large military establishment and entanglement in the affairs of the world, tho he believes in an ultimate America, embracing countries to the south and north of us; Mr. Jones because to gain territory by conquest is to gain it by robbery."

Mr. Thomas, however, takes the opposite view. Expansion in some form, he thinks, is "the necessary consequence of our position in history," and he proceeds to justify the policy. *The Independent* condenses and comments as follows:

"While the policy of isolation has, he concedes, tended to preserve peace in many instances, nevertheless it is a short-sighted policy, for the 'goal of the truest patriots is the establishment of a community of nations'; and this result can not be reached except by the pursuance of a generous policy which interests itself in the welfare of all. A policy of isolation, he argues, if maintained too long and too strictly, must in the end lead to estrangement and hostility; and he believes that the more closely nations can come together in an attitude of respect and confidence the sooner will the true brotherhood of man be recognized, and common sense and justice take the place of neutrality and slaughter. This is eminently sound. It is not the nation which withholds itself selfishly from the concerns of all the rest of the world that is in a position to do the greatest good or to exert the greatest influence, but rather the nation that without meddlesomeness uses every fitting occasion to uphold justice and right and peace."

**Cervera Punished for Sabbath-Breaking.**—It will be remembered that Captain Philip of the *Texas* declared, after the Santiago victory, that the side which fired the first shot in a Sunday battle has always been defeated. That he is not alone in this view may be seen from the following editorial in *The Observer* (New York, Evangelical):

"The fact that Admiral Cervera deliberately selected the hour when the crews of the American ships were at religious service for his dash out of Santiago harbor on that now historic Sabbath morning may in the providence of God have had more to do with his overthrow than most people have yet imagined. The morning was calm and peaceful, bringing its tender reminiscent reflections to hundreds of worshipful American hearts on the fleet at anchor off shore, when suddenly, as tho to disturb the Almighty at His own devotions, the impious Spaniards, fired while also fuddled with wine, rushed forth, as it proved, horribly to die or finally to be captured. What a way to spend Sunday! And when the sun set that Sabbath its last reproachful beams slanted across the smoking hulks of the fleet of the proud Spaniard who deliberately broke up religious meetings in the hope of gaining a strategic success. But the stars in the courses fought against Cervera. God is not mocked, nor can His commandments and sacred sanctions ever be impugned with safety."

THE Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session, decided that wilful desertion affords proper grounds for divorce, and gives, in case of legal divorce, the moral right of remarriage to the innocent party.

THE Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a year past has had one member of the order of deaconesses on duty at the Union depot, in that city, to minister to stragglers who may for any reason need help and attention. At the annual meeting of the society recently, it was decided to station two deaconesses at the depot.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

IT is reported that Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, has proclaimed himself dictator. The question naturally arises: What justification had the rebel chief to consider himself as head of an independent state in the presence of American troops occupying part of the shore near Manila. The *Dia*, Madrid, publishes the text of a note addressed by the Philippine insurgents to the governments of Europe, which we summarize as follows:

Aguinaldo did not spend anything of the $80,000 placed to his credit for his submission, as he hoped to use the money for the purchase of arms in case the Madrid Government should break faith with him. This really happened. General Primo de Rivera refused to go beyond his written agreement. He did not grant the general amnesty promised, continued to persecute the rebels, tho he did so in secret, and would not deposit the additional $40,000 which had been promised. Isabelo Artacho, the Minister of Interior of the revolutionary cabinet, was induced by the Spaniards to claim part of the money deposited in Hongkong, a lawsuit was begun, and the whole of the money tied up. In this way the Spaniards hoped to cripple the revolutionists. Aguinaldo then considered himself free from all obligations, and began to negotiate with Spencer Pratt, United States consul at Singapore. The Englishman Howard Blay assisted in these negotiations. Aguinaldo explained the assistance he would give the American squadron in case of attack upon the Philippines. He guaranteed civilized warfare, promised to maintain order, and asked to be empowered to form a responsible government under a United States protectorate. Consul Pratt communicated with Dewey, and the following agreement was drawn up and signed April 25:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A federal republic will be formed, the revolutionists to elect the government, General Aguinaldo to appoint its provisional members.
3. The Philippine Government will temporarily recognize the intervention of American and European commissions, to be appointed, in case of emergency, by Admiral Dewey.
4. Similar conditions to those granted to the future Cuban republic will hold good for the Philippines.
5. The Philippine ports will be open to the trade of the world.
6. Chinese immigration is to be still further restricted.
7. The present corrupt judicial system to be reformed, and its administration to be entrusted to European legal officials.
8. Liberty of the press and of association.
9. Religious freedom, but restriction of the religious orders.
10. Judicious measures for the development of the wealth of the country.
11. Guarantee of the building of roads and railroads.
12. All obstructions to public and private enterprise to be removed.
13. The new Government to keep order, and to prevent reprisals upon the Spaniards.
14. The Spanish officials to be transported to a healthy island, previous to their being sent home.

It will be noticed that this agreement, as published in the Spanish republican paper, differs materially from the text given out by the Associated Press, who profess to have their account from the European representative of the insurgents. In connection with this the London correspondent of the *Matin*, Paris, says:

"An active exchange of views on the subject has been carried on, and an understanding has practically been arrived at by the powers. Germany has made her ideas clearly understood. She desires the maintenance of Spanish rule in the Philippines, but if Spanish sovereignty over the islands has to disappear, as a result of the war, Germany proposes that the powers should intervene much as they did in the China-Japan war. An international agreement is to be drawn up to define the spheres of influence. Despite all this talk of Anglo-Saxon fraternity, Great Britain will follow the lead of other powers in the matter."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### WE, THE BRITISH PRESS, AND GERMANY.

THE following are the most important parts of Ambassador White's speech at Leipsic, which has given great satisfaction in Germany (as quoted in the German papers):

"From the beginning as well as during the whole course of the war the German Government has fully recognized our rights as a nation engaged in warfare. It has adopted the most strict and unqualified neutrality, and its impartiality was not abated by coolness or jealousy toward us. Our Washington authorities have made no request that has not been quickly and fully acceded to. There have been occasions when, if the German Emperor had wished to retard our progress, excuses could have been made and delay could have occurred. I repeat that the attitude of the German Government and of every one with whom we have had dealings has been everything we could wish, in the spirit as well as in the letter. . . . . .

"I do not believe that it would be easy to sever the bonds which connect Germany and the United States. The declarations of good-will given us by the German Government forbid us to doubt, even for a moment, that any but just, loyal, and honest treatment of our country on the part of Germany is possible, and in this policy of fairness toward our country I see the best guaranty for that commercial and territorial expansion which Germany desires so much and which is so important for the continued good understanding between the two countries."

In the despatches from Admiral Dewey which have been made public there is nothing to show that he is not on good terms with Admiral Diederichs. Neither the latter nor the officers of his ships nor the commanders of German vessels in the West Indies report anything of a coolness between the United States and Germany. Ambassador Holleben has repeatedly informed the Government at Washington of Germany's continued neutrality. Yet the British press continues to speak of a possible conflict, and this hope has made new friends for us. *The Saturday Review*, London, which does not like the United States, but hates Germany worse, pictures in glowing terms our chances in such a war. We quote as follows:

"The friendly critics who accuse us of having made a *volte face* in favor of America miss the point at every stage. . . . It may well be that William the Witless takes it for granted that he can curb America's onward progress when he pleases or at least share in the booty her arms may win. But the War Lord is mistaken in this assumption. The Americans are not a people that can be bullied, and the slightest attempt on his part to bully them would result in a war which would quickly enlighten him as to the limits of German power. In spite of the German superiority in battleships it is our settled belief that the navy of America, even as it is at present, is strong enough to beat the navy of the Kaiser. For the Germans are neither sailors nor gunners, while the Americans have proved themselves to be both. We believe that the Americans would win from the beginning, but even if superiority in *materiel* did give the Germans a victory or two in the beginning the end in any case would be certain. . . . America, we say, has tens of thousands of first-rate seamen, whereas there are hundreds of men serving at present on board German war-ships who never saw the sea till a year or two ago. . . . For these and other reasons we believe that America will not be stopped in her imperial progress by German bluff nor daunted by Franco-Russian menace. We should not even now be afraid of the issue of a conflict between the United States navy and that of France, for the American superiority as gunners would give them an enormous advantage; but in such a conflict we should probably take a hand, and probability would change to certainty if Russia dared to support her ally. . . . From the selfish British point of view, then, we hope that the Americans will take both the Canaries and the Philippines, and if they wished (which is unlikely) for a port on the coast of China besides, they should have our help in getting it. The 'weary Titan' that Matthew Arnold spoke of, with every muscle strained by the weight of empire, challenged on this side and on that by new competitors, menaced now and then by a combination of envious enemies, suddenly finds standing by his side a stalwart son, who, tho he has his own place in the world and his own ambitions, yet seems inclined to say that the old

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Titan shall always have at least a fair field, and perhaps, if the worst comes to the worst, some little favor."

And here is an interesting view from a Canadian paper which has always been extremely frank in its expressions of dislike of the United States. *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"With England favorable to the claim of the United States, the power of Germany can not avail to prevent the Philippines from falling into the hands of Uncle Sam as security for a war indemnity which Spain can never pay.

"England will of course be favorable, because every colonial accession to the territory of the United States weakens the power of the republic relatively toward us. With Porto Rico and the Philippines threatened by the unequaled sea power of Great Britain, Canada will no longer be considered by the United States as a hostage for English good behavior in America, nor will the twisting of the lion's tail be as diverting a pastime to Irish politicians at Washington as it has been in the years that are past."

German statesmen—in and out of office—favor strict neutrality. German newspapers, tho preserving their independence of criticism, never fail to remember the advantages of a good understanding with America. The German papers show that Germany on her part has no quarrel with us. Yet it is evident that those elements in international politics which regard a trial of strength between the two countries desirable have gained a point, in so far as acquiescence in American demands would require concessions on the part of the German Government, which would be very unpopular with the German people at large. No comparisons are made between the forces of the two countries in the columns of our German contemporaries, nor has the matter-of-fact Teuton editor pictured Columbia as crushed and bleeding at the foot of a German general, or a small Uncle Sam corrected by an immense German schoolmaster. But some German papers openly declare that sympathy with the United States is not patriotic, considering the attitude of our press. The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, says:

"Can Germany or any European power, especially a monarchy, really be expected to look on with indifference if an attempt is made to place the balance of power in Washington? . . . The politics of every country are intended to further the interests of its people. If America is determined to act without any consideration whatever, other countries must bestir themselves as well. If America intends to close two of the richest island groups of the world to the trade of other countries—and perhaps she may be led to go farther than that by her great appetite—self-defense forbids us to sit still. And can we, thus economically threatened, be expected to continue in our sympathy for those who menace our interests?"

Many German papers admit that their tone toward the United States is less polite than formerly, but that it is only a faint echo of our own press, and if we are hurt by it, it proves that our own papers in the first place intended to wound the feelings of the Germans. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says:

"Our worthy countryman, Carl Schurz, recently complained of the attitude of certain German papers which have very little sympathy with the Americans. In response it can not be out of place to point out the fact that a section of the American press believes itself justified continually to attack Germany."

It should, perhaps, be briefly mentioned here that England has introduced several fiscal arrangements which are distinctly disadvantageous to the United States, and the German papers wonder what the Associated Press and the Anglo-American papers would have said if Germany had enacted them at this date. Among them is the restriction of the importation of American pork. Other acts that would have been considered unfriendly to Germany if Germany were at war, yet which the American papers never mention or touch upon only very lightly, is the blockade-running of British steamers in Cuba—German steamers are restrained by order of their Government—the coaling of Spanish men-of-war from British vessels, and the clandestine sale of arms and ammunition to Spain. It is now known that Krupp wanted to send guns, as guns, to Spain, but was restricted. Past experiences with the German authorities render evasion of the order under any circumstances very doubtful.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

THE willingness of the Americans to send home the Spanish troops which prefer to capitulate rather than continue the unequal struggle is regarded as a fresh proof of American common sense; as to the troops actually engaged at Santiago, further fighting would have meant useless sacrifice on both sides. It is also thought that the returning Spaniards are likely to influence their countrymen in favor of peace. That such influence is necessary is evident, from all unprejudiced reports. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"The natural enthusiasm of the American people over the giving up so large a portion of Cuba, we may be sure, is greatly increased by the belief that it will bring a speedy end to hostilities. If, as is stated, President McKinley does not propose to demand any indemnity from Spain, then the friends of the Queen Regent should push forward negotiations with all speed to secure the honorable terms that the present moment offers them. That the Spanish troops who are to be conveyed back to their own country by Americans will hail the transshipment with satisfaction there can be no doubt, and we may be sure that once landed on the peninsula they will be among the most earnest advocates for an immediate ending of the hopeless contest. Where are the friends of Spain who will help to build the golden bridge for the Angel of Peace to pass over?"

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"'Build golden bridges for the beaten enemy' is a military proverb which the Americans wisely took to heart in the present case. For, tho the fact was kept secret at first, there is no doubt that the *vomito negro*, the horrible yellow fever accompanied by blood-spitting, is really carrying off numerous victims in the American army. This suggested the capitulation of an entire district, even at the cost of transporting home the prisoners, for in a large territory it is easier to find healthy camping-ground for the troops. . . . It is now time for Spain to come to terms, for the warlike spirit is abating very much in the United States, and even the newspapers are much more moderate in their demands than a week or two ago."

It is reported that President McKinley will be satisfied with Cuba and Porto Rico and a coaling-station in the Philippines, as the demand for an indemnity might induce Spain to continue the war. *The St. James's Gazette* hopes that Spain will accept reasonable terms. It says:

"In Madrid, popular sentiment has changed again in a more warlike direction, and the news can hardly be described as peaceful. Our information, both as to the state of things in Cuba and the government plans in Washington and Madrid, is necessarily so meager that any reflections on the subject must be taken at a discount. But it would be wise for the United States to remember that moderation will serve the cause of peace, while Spain is almost bound to go on fighting if the terms now proposed are no less severe than they could possibly be, if everything were lost. The United States is fighting in Cuba for an idea, on behalf of which the Americans have taken the aggressive part; and Spain, if beaten, should at least be treated generously."

The London *Spectator*, however, in an ably written editorial, explains that it will be difficult to bring Spain to terms, because Spain is so very unlike other countries. We condense the article as follows:

To arguments in favor of peace Spain sullenly replies that if she has done enough for honor, she has done nothing as yet for revenge, and that she will endure until she has had one chance for a savage spring, or until the enemy is wearied out. She cares nothing for the colonies if she can not rule them after her own fashion. As for 'ruin,' that is only an empty phrase to Spain.

Suppose it comes to the worst, and the colonies are all lost, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Canaries as well as the Balearic Isles along with them. Spain, being a medieval country with medieval resources, would be more at ease than before. Her olives, wines, wool, and minerals can bear a slight increase in price. Her navy is already extinguished, but her army, already at its full strength, is burning with hatred of America. The vast majority of her people are not dependent upon trade, and they can go on plowing and digging as if the war were in another planet. The repudiation of the national debt would rather relieve her and provide more money for the army, and the army would keep order. Spain perceives all this, and will either go on with the war or punish those who make peace ere her desire for revenge is gratified. Spain may commit suicide by splitting herself into a number of small republics, but no foreign enemy could ruin her. But the army will be ruined if it retreats before it is defeated. If Spain chooses to absorb Portugal or unite with her, the war is not in her way. If she offers justice and protection to the Italian emigrants, they will swarm into her half-filled plains as they swarmed to Argentina.

We wish for peace because we believe that America has received a sufficient lesson as to the dangers of isolation and unreadiness for war, but to say that continued war will ruin Spain is to mistake all the conditions under which Spain exists. She can live very well, as Prussia used to live, without a debt, without a fleet, without colonies; trusting in the strength of her army, the patriotism of her people, and, if such a thing is possible, a coming efficient government. Just think what rulers like the Hohenzollerns would make of Spain!

The Madrid correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks there is as yet little likelihood of a revolution in Spain, as the people do not trust the Republicans. He says:

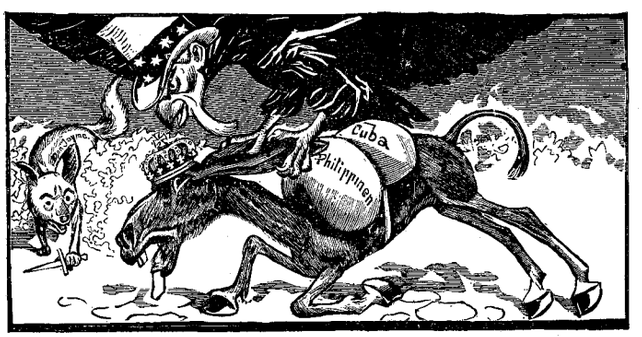
"The extreme revolutionists are awfully disappointed to find that the people are so quiet. But their complaints are useless, altho the *Pais*—its publisher is proprietor of one of the worst gambling dens in Madrid!—endeavours to incite open rebellion against the corrupt monarchy."

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The politicians try to hide behind the monarchy, to make it responsible for their own misdeeds and to escape in this way the vengeance of the people. But the Republicans have no leader of such magnitude as, for instance, Prim, and they are not united among themselves, and Don Carlos is more a music-hall hero than a man of the battle-field, and his own followers hardly expect him to do great things. The Carlists are, however, well organized, and, if the monarchy falls, they will attempt to get into power. Under these circumstances General Weyler, who is very popular with the army, seems to be the coming dictator. The Republicans can not logically indorse him, but they hope that the republic may ultimately be established if he is placed in power."

Many papers think that General Blanco could not hold out very long, whether Spain is willing to continue the war or not. *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"If the 200,000 agriculturists who have perished of starvation were now at work, as they might have been, Spanish troops would never die of hunger in such a fertile island as Cuba. But the wasted fields lie devastated now to Spanish soldier as to Cuban rebel, and famine's strength may win where fails the sword."




DON CARLOS AND HIS SON DON JAYME WAIT AT BRUSSELS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN SPAIN.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

Despite such disadvantages on the side of the Spaniards, a speedy ending of the war is regarded as beyond the power of the United States. In writing of the condition of our army, European military experts consider themselves justified in regarding our troops as anything but a very formidable fighting-machine. The *Kölnische Zeitung's* correspondent says:

"There is no shelter, no medical assistance for all those wounded, no tents, no provisions for the soldiers, in many cases not even for the officers. Even the rich New York volunteers can not obtain supplies. Two points are chiefly to be considered with regard to the fighting on July 1 and 3: The unshaken bravery of the individual American soldiers, which prevented a catastrophe despite the absence of discipline, and the complete breakdown of the militia system. What became apparent at Tampa showed doubly here. There was no leadership, no system, no experience. Neither the numerous generals nor the subalterns of the little army have any idea of tactics or strategy. The want of practical training and theoretical study showed itself everywhere. . . . No doubt if the war continues the Americans will gradually learn. At present their contempt for the experience of European armies will cost them dear enough."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A RUSSIAN-GERMAN SQUABBLE.

RUSSIAN newspapers allege that it is necessary to restrain Germany from her "policy of expansion"—a policy pursued by all the powers. It should, nevertheless, be noted that the Russian Government, like our own, is on the best of terms with Germany, despite the attitude of the newspapers.

The issue seems to be this: The German Anatolian Railroad Company has secured a concession from the Turkish Government, which is far more friendly to Germany than to Russia, for the construction of a line of 230 kilometers from Haider Padra to Cæsarea, and the same company has received a concession for the construction and maintenance of a harbor at Haider Padra. Other railway projects are connected with these, and eventually the Anatolian railways are to be prolonged to the sea. Further, the Germans are charged by Russia with intending to acquire or "lease" a port on the coast of Syria in the same way as they have acquired a port from China. All these plans would threaten Russia's political predominance in Turkey, hence the violent protest.

We translate the following editorial on this subject from the *Novoye Vremya:*

"In 1890 the German minister at Constantinople concluded a treaty with Turkey whereby Germany gave up the so-called capitulations—that is, the right of jurisdiction over her own subjects resident in Turkey, a right held sacred by other powers. This has not taken effect, but it has given Germany a special and privileged position in the Sultan's empire. German capitalists and merchants, encouraged by their diplomats, have been welcomed in Asia Minor. The railways they have built and are projecting are merely to be the nerves around which great German agricultural colonies are to be planted, for the concessions carry with them immense tracts of land. The railroad company is establishing agricultural schools, teaches the Turkish employees the German language, and in every way promotes German trade interests. Thus, gradually and silently, without having made much stir, by flattering the Sultan and conciliating the natives, the Germans are taking possession of Asia Minor and acquiring supremacy at Constantinople. . . . . .

"The matter is very simple. If Germany makes an attempt to acquire a port in Asia Minor, we shall either pass it by without protest, or lose patience and occupy the Bosporus. Then England will appear in the Sea of Marmora, Austria at Salonica, and it will be necessary to call a congress at Berlin to settle the Eastern question—and the result will inevitably be Turkish disintegration. This is how Germany reasoned, doubtless, and she fancied she could thus easily bring about what England has long vainly striven after, the division of Turkey. But Russia would not have walked into this trap. Had Germany succeeded, we should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plainly and bluntly have demanded the immediate evacuation of the port.

"Now it devolves upon us to prevail upon Germany to abandon her designs in that quarter. Having one Alsace-Lorraine, she should beware of creating another for herself in Asia Minor. . .

"It must be clear to everybody that we have a right not to desire fresh difficulties and obstacles in the East. We can accept no compromises, because the blood and sacrifices of our armies have given us sacred rights in Asia Minor, and we can tolerate not only no substantial injury, but even a temporary decline. Thus far Eastern Asia has been free from German interests and claims, and German diplomacy must not create them."

The paper quotes German expressions to the effect that Germany can not admit Russia's claim to supremacy in Asia Minor, and that the establishment of German agricultural colonies in that quarter must be pushed at all hazards. It warns Germany that this policy will meet effective and stern resistance.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LOSS OF THE "BOURGOGNE."

THE appalling loss of life in the wreck of the French steamer *Bourgogne* has furnished our Canadian and British contemporaries with a subject for comment of which they immediately made use. The German papers defer judgment until the matter has been investigated, a course which has also been followed by most continental publications. Many Canadian papers declare that they will be disappointed if the courts do not find the sailors of the *Bourgogne* guilty. In *The World*, Toronto, the Onlooker has worded this class of comment as follows:

"The French seamen, who seem to have been guilty of deliberate murder, can only be tried in France. *La Bourgogne* and her rafts and boats were for the time French territory, and murder on the high seas is not punishable by an alien power. It is to be hoped that French justice will insist on being vindicated."

Others are sorry that the sailors of the French ship behaved badly, but excuse the poor fellows on the ground that coolness and discipline are not to be expected of sailors who fail to ship in a British or perhaps an American vessel. *The Herald*, Montreal, says:

"If others fail when the test is imposed, it may be forgiven us if we turn with the more pride to those who have not failed in the hour of supreme trial, but have shown their fitness to preserve the traditions of British 'admiralty.' We may, perhaps, without too great race pride say that the sons of the Mistress of the Seas know how to die. In saying so much we do no more than bear a well-warranted tribute to unnumbered heroes whose humble lives offered in unrequiemed sacrifice constitute a priceless possession of their race."

*The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"We are well aware that our most characteristic national vice is to lift up our eyes and thank God that we are not as other men; but we do not believe for a moment that the events which happened upon *La Bourgogne*, after she was struck, would be possible upon a ship manned and commanded by Englishmen. We make all allowance for the fact that no possible event can make such strenuous calls upon men's courage as to be awakened in the dead of night, amid a thick fog, to the knowledge that you are sinking helplessly to your death; but, happily for the race, the Anglo-Saxon has his nerves well under control."

The Toronto *Telegram*, however, is not quite sure that heroism may be expected of all sailors, and the editor seems to be aware that the majority of the hands on board modern steamships hardly deserve to be called seamen. We quote as follows:

"There is surprise and indignation when sailors who are not British, like the crew of *La Bourgogne*, overlook the duty of rescuing the passengers in a desperate effort to rescue themselves.

"It is possible that deck-hands who earn ten dollars a month and their board are not deeply conscious of any binding moral obligation to try and save the lives of passsengers. There are noble qualities in lowly human nature, or sailors would not so often act like heroes in the hour of danger."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Captain Deloncle and his officers went down with the ship, and there is no doubt of their manly behavior. Other men are said to have acted less becoming to their sex, the suspicion is even uttered that some people were murdered during the rush. But perhaps the sickly fantasy of those who escaped can not altogether be trusted. . . . To determine as early as this whether human neglect is to blame, is as yet impossible."

*The Spectator*, London, is less inclined to seek the cause of panic in the fact that the sailors were not Anglo-Saxons than most of its English contemporaries. The paper fears social causes are at the bottom of it. It says

"We greatly fear that at the bottom of the conduct of the savages who broke out was something worse than mere failure of nerve—a furious selfishness, sharpened by social hate. Some of the sailors and the steerage passengers regarded the saloon passengers, and those of the second-class cabin, as *bourgeois*, whose money and position would give them, even in that equalizing hour of despair, an unjust advantage. Maddened, not by fear, but by envy, they attacked those who they fancied were being treated as their superiors. They cursed them, and bludgeoned them with boathooks, and stabbed them, and drowned them, out of sheer hate and dread of their social advantages. . . . If this is truly the ultimate explanation of the scene on board *La Bourgogne*—and we can not conceive of any other—it augurs ill for the immediate future of the Latin races, and explains something of the terrible, and, as it seems to us Englishmen, the unjustifiable, readiness with which those who rule them resort to sanguinary repression. . . . The moment order is broken up, they say, as it was broken up on board *La Bourgogne*, the wild beast rises in his lair and rushes for all he sees that are not exactly as himself. There is no defense, they say, excepting the revolver, and to the revolver, therefore, it is the duty of all governments to resort."

*The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"The ferocity exhibited was, in one respect, not quite so bad as it looked. Sometimes it must have been better to prevent further loading of a full boat; it was a choice between one or many dying. . . . This frightful disaster brings up afresh the question whether passenger steamers should be permitted to travel at full speed in dense fogs. . . . The desire of captains to make fast passages and of shipping companies to make money ought not, in our judgment, to be allowed to weigh against the imperiling of hundreds of human lives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE project of an Australian Federation has come to grief. New South Wales has voted against it, and Queensland refused to vote at all. New Zealand took hardly any interest in the matter. It may, however, be regarded as certain that the Federation idea has made much progress, and that sooner or later the Australian colonies will stand united.

IT is rumored that the Italian Government will retire altogether from the competitition of the Powers for colonial possessions. The Colony Erythrea is to be evacuated. Whether it will be turned over to another power, or simply abandoned, is not mentioned. The rumor does not seem very reliable, for the news comes from England. where the newspapers continually relate that some other nation is unable to manage its colonies.

MADRID'S Parkhurst, the Marquis of Cabriniana, who has been sent to Parliament by his grateful fellow citizens, thinks the present time as good as any to suggest reforms. It is doubted whether he will be able to accomplish anything, as his program is too extensive. He is displeased that contractors make money out of the war through corrupt practises, he wants to remove unnecessary officials, he objects to the spoils system, he advocates the strictest adherence to the civil-service regulations, and with all this continues his war against the "Tammany" of Madrid.

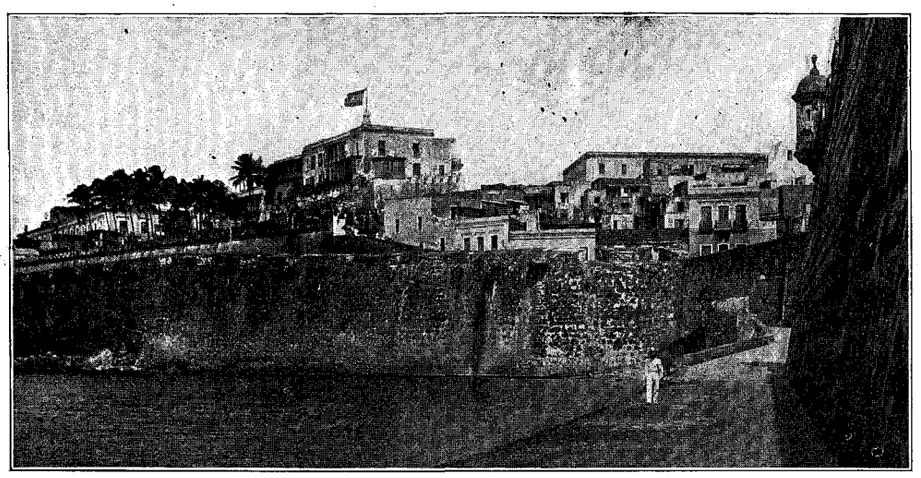
GERMANS lose their claim to the protection of their Government after ten years' continued residence abroad, unless they have fulfilled the militi duties required of every healthy male German subject. This forces them to become citizens of the country where they have settled. The German Government now has been petitioned to recognize Germans abroad as its subjects until they renonnce their rights of their own accord, whether they have served as soldiers or not, and to extend the privilege for future generations. The Government, however, declares most emphatically that this would be an injustice to dutiful subjects, and that a German who will not perform the duties of German citizenship is not worthy of its privileges.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PORTO RICO AND ITS PEOPLE.

"WITH the removal of the cancerous growth of absolute tyranny and the implantation of republican institutions, a bright future awaits the unfortunate isle." So writes Alfred Solomon, of the Porto Rican assembly, in *The Independent*. Porto Rico, the island of which he speaks, is more thickly settled than Connecticut, having a larger population, with only about three fourths of Connecticut's area. This population, essentially agricultural, numbers about 807,000. Few more than one third of these are of African descent—a remarkable condition for an island of tropical America. Mr. Solomon's description of the people pictures them as not undesirable additions to our great national family. He says:



SAN JUAN FROM THE SEA-WALL.

"The personality of the Porto Rican is a very charming one. Generations of ill-treatment have developed in them a patient resignation which has about it nothing of cowardice. Even now, with liberty within grasp, nothing is heard of recrimination, and none will be practised. The same hospitality will be offered to the Spaniard as to other nations, and that hospitality is proverbial."

The city life is tinted with the romance of the Spanish character:

"The social life of the cities is identical with that of most all other tropical Spanish-American countries. The mass, in the cool of the morning, at which it is to be feared religious thoughts are not the only ones which fill the heads of the youth of both sexes; the *retreta* after sundown, where slim-waisted, dainty señoritas glide up and down the plaza to the sound of a fine military band; shopping by gaslight, which develops into a series of skirmishes between buyer and assistant, dear to the hearts of the fair sex, and an occasional ball at the captain-general's palace, where costumes may be seen which have the undeniable stamp of Rue de la Paix, and faces which have a beauty which is at once touching and enchanting. Small features, large, black, lustrous eyes, and perfect oval outlines make the *criolla* a distinct improvement on the sensual-faced Spanish woman, and she is of more refined instincts and gentler disposition. As mothers they are unexcelled and literally sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their children. The capital, San Juan, being the seat of government, is, of course, the social center, while Ponce is commercially of more importance and is of more modern construction and advanced ideas."

Country life is more unhappy:

"A visit to the rural districts introduces us to a class of peasantry ground down by unjust taxation, but simple, thrifty, and hard-working. Living in a hut constructed of palm branches thatched with palm leaves, his only clothing a cotton duck suit from the New England looms, and surrounded by a numerous family, usually in a state of nature, he passes his day working in his patch of corn or sugar-cane, and his evenings dancing the native *danzas* to the sound of the *guiro* and *tiple*. He can neither read nor write, and has not the facilities afforded him for learning to do so; and knows our country only by the dried fish and rice it sends him for his consumption. His *bête noir* is the Spanish civil guard, who patrol the country in mounted pairs, and whose boast is that they never bring in a prisoner alive. He pays direct tax to the Government in the form of *impuesto territorial*, or assessment on the value of his farm, and the *cedula*, or internal passport; and it has been stated that these taxes amount to about 60 per cent. of his net income. But he is ready for emancipation, and, when educated, will prove a valuable and law-abiding citizen."

The soil which supports this agricultural population is described by Colonel W. Winthrop, U. S. A., in *The Outlook*, as "unusually fertile." The whole island is covered, to the tops of the mountains, with luxuriant verdure. Good timber is plentiful. The royal palm, the mahogany, the plantain, and the banana are among the useful trees. Coffee, tobacco, sugar, and cotton grow abundantly. Colonel Winthrop continues:

"The exports from Porto Rico have consisted mostly of sugar, coffee, tobacco, molasses, rum, honey, indigo, cotton, mahogany, cattle, mules, and hides. According to the most recent authority, 'latest returns' exhibit the three principal exports as follows: Sugar, 54,861 tons; coffee, 16,884 tons; tobacco, 1,807 tons. The sugar export has declined, having once nearly doubled the above quantity.

"The island also produces, in lesser quantities, flax, ginger, cassia, rice, and maize, with citrons, lemons, and oranges, and other fruits, which might well be made articles of commerce. Several banks of fine salt are worked by the Government."

Government reports tell us that the foreign trade of Porto Rico during 1896 amounted to about $36,500,000. The foreign trade of the rich Hawaiian Islands for the same year was less than $22,000,000; and of the still richer Philippines less than $31,000,000. It is said that Porto Rico has long been a more productive colony for Spain than even Cuba itself.

NATIVE HOUSES IN PORTO RICO.

Mr. Amos K. Fiske, writing in *The Times*, New York, says:

"Of the commercial value of Porto Rico as a possession there is no possibility of doubt. Under a government that discouraged enterprise and prevented improvement, with an almost complete lack of roads and bridges in the interior to make communication and transportation economical, with primitive methods of cultivation and practically no manufactures, and with a stifling system of taxation and official corruption, it has supported a relatively

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

large population and had a foreign trade of $35,000,000 a year. What is it not capable of under an enlightened policy and with a systematic application of enterprise and industry? The mountain forests contain mahogany, ebony, logwood, and other ornamental and useful materials, which may be so dealt with as to become a permanent and inexhaustible source of wealth. The upper ranges of land afford the richest pasturage, and even now the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep is a leading industry. The same levels are capable of producing great crops of fine cereals. Frost never comes, and the raising of tropical fruits can be extended indefinitely. The abundant rains are brought chiefly by the northeast trade winds, and the short southern slope of the mountain range is subject to occasional drought, but the soil is rich and may be easily irrigated. In the lower valleys and the stretches of plain near the seacoast the soil has an almost unexampled fertility."

Porto Rico's position gives it added commercial value. Mr. Edwin Emerson, Jr., who visited the island in June, writes in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* as follows:

"By its geographical position Porto Rico is peculiarly adapted to become the center of an extensive and flourishing commerce. The fourth in size among the Antilles, it lies to the windward of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Jamaica, and of those important commercial outlets the gulf of Mexico and the bay of Honduras. It is within easy reach of all the other islands of the West Indies, only a few hours' sail from the Danish colonies St. Thomas and St. Croix, and a few days' sail from the coasts of Venezuela and the United States. As a coaling-station, and as a strategic center as well, it is an all-important key to the western hemisphere. All that has been said for the oft-mooted purchase of the Danish West Indies, only sixty miles away, applies with far greater force to the acquisition of Porto Rico, with its dozen good harbors and safe roadsteds, as compared to the one miniature port of St. Thomas. In fact, the whole coast-line of the island is indented with harbors, bays, and creeks, where ships of the heaviest tonnage may come to anchor. Most of these ports have the additional attraction of general healthfulness and abundant water-supply."

American energy would increase enormously the productiveness of this rich island. Mr. Fiske says:

"Suppose American enterprise and capital should go down to this island to put it in order and develop its resources! There is a railroad across from San Juan to Guayama, a short piece from Ponce to Coamo, on the south coast, and another from San German to Aguadilla, on the west coast—about 125 miles in all—but a girdle of railroad could easily be put around the island, with spurs running into the interior. Decent roadways, with bridges across the numerous streams, would give a new impulse to industry by making it easy for its products to get to market. It is admitted that gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal 'are found,' but it is generally said 'not in paying quantities.' No adequate examination has been made to ascertain whether they can be obtained in paying quantities or not. American enterprises, once admitted, would speedily find out.

"There is nothing in the tropical climate of Porto Rico to prevent our people from going thither, but the labor force already there has never been half utilized. The real Spanish element is small even in the cities. The white population is mainly like the native element of Cuba—creole descendants of European colonists alienated from the Spanish stock. There are many blacks, possibly a third of all the people, and much mixed blood, but the population is not ignorant or indolent or in any way degraded. It is not turbulent or intractable, and there is every reason to believe that under encouraging conditions it would become industrious, thrifty, and prosperous. It is certain that a great advance could be made upon the present state of things, and the island could be rendered of no small commercial value to us and to its own people."

San Juan, the capital of the island, with 25,000 population, is outranked in size by Ponce (35,000), Arecibo, and Mayaguez. Guanica possesses the finest harbor. Other large towns are Aguadilla on the west coast; Fajardo and Humacao on the east coast; Guanica and Aroyo on the south; and Pepino and Cayey in the interior.

Much less has been said about Spanish misrule in Porto Rico than in Cuba and the Philippines. Mr. Solomon, of the Porto Rican assembly, however, gives the following glimpse of the tax system:

"The internal administration of the island disposes of a budget of about $3,300,000, and is a woful example of corrupt officialism. Of this sum only about $650,000 is expended on the island, the remainder being applied to payment of interest on public debt, salaries of Spanish officials, army, navy, and other extra-insular expenditures. But the whole of the revenue is collected on the island. This is indeed absentee-landlordism with a vengeance."

The ill-success of the Porto Rican insurgents has caused them to be overshadowed by the Cubans. Many people, indeed, seem to have been surprised to learn that there were any Porto Rican insurgents. Mr. Emerson, however, actually visited an insurgent camp. He gives the following description of the rebels and accounts for their reverses:

"I had a chance to form some estimate of the strength of the Porto Rican insurrection and of Spain's power of resistance against this hidden canker. Tho some effort was made to throw dust into my eyes by surrounding me with a more or less formidable escort and by some valiant deeds of arms while I lingered among the *insurrectos*, I could not but admit the truth of the Spanish contention that the revolution in Porto Rico is such only in name or for purposes of blackmail. True, the sympathies of the large creole population of Porto Rico are plainly with their Cuban brethren and with our cause, and there is much well-merited resentment among the native planters of the island against their Spanish and *gachupin* over-lords. But, on the other hand, the so-called *insurrectos* have made themselves scarcely less odious by their unceasing levies of blackmail, under threats of fomenting incendiarism and mutiny among the *peons*. What seems to dissatisfy the planters most is that so little is accomplished with their money. Yet it must be clear to any one who knows the topography of the island that it is ill adapted to any successful system of guerrilla warfare, such as that which has so long rendered Cuba a thorn in the side of Spain. Above all, the small size of the island is against it. . . . . .

"While it would be an easy matter, therefore, for an outside foe to seize and subdue the island from almost any one of its numerous harbors, excepting only the strongly fortified capital, San Juan, it is all but impossible for an ill-organized band of insurgents to strike the one decisive blow which might make an end of Spanish misrule in this garden spot. In case of failure there are no swamps or fastnesses to flee to, nor are the slight inconveniences of a short rainy season calculated to put a stop to hostilities or pursuit. For this reason, and others as well, all revolutionary movements in Porto Rico have always been doomed to failure, as was the first uprising of the original Indian *disgustados* against their Spanish oppressors.

"Considering these adverse circumstances and the undoubted loyalty and good fighting discipline of the Spanish garrisons and the loyal *Guardia Civil*, indeed, it redounds to the credit of the revolutionary junta in New York that they have been able to maintain even the semblance of an organized opposition to the strong rule of the present governor-general at San Juan.

"Personally I enjoyed the experience of meeting some of the picturesque brigands who hope to see their acts dignified under the egis of war, and I was glad to note the hopeful strain with which the well-to-do planters and their thrifty *peons* looked forward to the expected occupation of Porto Rico by our troops as the brightest event of their future.

"As it was, tho glad to avail myself of the first opportunity for getting out of the island, which was then still a stronghold of Spain, I could not but regret that my stay there had been so hurried and disconcerting in many of its features that it was almost out of the question to make even the most casual inquiries into many of the attractive things that are apt to come under the observation of any ordinary traveler who has the eyes to see and the ears to hear.

"My one solace as I sailed away from the east end of Porto Rico on a certain dark night of last month (June) lay in the thought that events might even then be shaping themselves so as to permit me to return at no distant date."

It has occurred to several writers that, when peace returns, Porto Rico will be an almost ideal winter resort. The rainy season, from May to September, is not pleasant, and in August and September furious hurricanes sometimes occur; but in the dry half of the year the climate is excellent. Colonel Winthrop writes:

"The climate is a healthy one for a tropical situation. The constant running streams, with the absence of stagnant water, doubtless contribute to purify the atmosphere. The island, well aerated throughout, is appreciably cooler and more salubrious than are the larger Antilles, or than the majority of the lesser Windward Islands, which have been termed the graves of foreigners. The mountain valleys, especially in the winter—from November to April—when the north winds blow steadily enjoy a delightful climate which has been likened to a perpetual spring."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports indicate that more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. Payments through clearing-houses have been 5.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, the most prosperous year heretofore, and for the month thus far 6.5 per cent. larger than last year. General business, particularly in the West, is very satisfactory. The prospects for cotton and wool are good, the iron market is steady, and the boot and shoe trade excellent. Business failures for the week were 189 compared with 259 in this week last year. The stock market at New York was lower and dull.

**Cotton and Wool.**—"The prospect for cotton is generally very good, tho too much rain is reported in some Southwestern States. The manufacture is a little encouraged by better demand, tho prices do not improve. The effort to curtail production at Fall River has been checked by refusal of mills at other points to cooperate. The sales of wool show a remarkable increase in large transactions for which no prices are named, four being quoted at Boston, covering 2,600,000 pounds, and the aggregate at the three chief markets has been 7,039,300 pounds for the week, and for four weeks 19,919,200, of which 12,511,400 were domestic, against 46,109,200 last year, of which 21,538,500 were domestic, and 32,689,950 in 1892, of which 21,448,900 were domestic. The demand for goods is rather better."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**The Cereal Market.**—"Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,303,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,021 bushels in the corresponding week of last year, 2,648,768 bushels in this week of 1896, 1,460,917 bushels in 1895, and 2,977,957 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, 1,495,812 bushels in 1896, 594,865 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*

**Iron and Steel.**—"The official report of iron production for the first half of 1898 shows an increase of over half a million tons compared with any previous half-year, and what is far more important, the consumption in manufactures appears for the half-year to have exceeded the output. Estimating the exports for June only five months having been officially reported, the consumption has been 5,948,345 tons, against 5,909,703 produced, averaging 991,391 tons monthly against 984,950 tons produced. It is well to remember that in June, when production declined because of stoppage for repairs, the decrease in unsold stocks was 4,216 tons weekly. The new orders received are surprisingly large for the season, covering 5,000 tons at New York for rails, and 10,000 pending for Russia, and 5,000 for Japan, with 10,000 taken at Chicago, and a noteworthy demand for structural forms at Philadelphia, and increasing for bars, with enough to keep the plate-mills busy for a long time, a larger demand for bars at Chicago, including one order for 5,000 tons implement stuff, and an excellent structural demand, and the heaviest demand for plates ever known at Pittsburg, one order covering 12,000 to 16,000 tons, besides the expected demand for 10,000 for the East River Bridge. Sales of Bessemer iron have been heavy, reaching 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, without change in prices."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**Stocks and Bonds.**—"After a considerable rally on the inception of peace negotiations, the New York stock market is lower and very dull, being apparently irresponsive to the peace prospects, to better crop conditions, or any favorable influences whatever. The feature is the absence of public interest and the limited transactions of the professional following a covering of the short interest. Bonds have been active and strong, speculation being largely in low-priced issues. New government threes are in demand at above 104, and prices for other United States issues have advanced. Foreign exchange is heavy at 4.85 for demand sterling, the weakness being on anticipation of heavy offerings of grain bills and limited demands. Gold imports from London are considered likely, and the money market there has advanced in anticipation."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*

**Boots and Shoes.**—"Boots and shoes go out from Boston in greater quantity than in any previous July, 361,239 cases this month, against 351,359 cases in 1895, and 318,074 cases in 1892. Reports of stoppages do not seem to be warranted by these heavy shipments, and the makers are running in spite of the reported controversy about prices. There is a better feeling in the market, and nearly all


ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

WE believe that Pure White Lead, made by the "old Dutch process," and Pure Linseed Oil, make the best paint; and all we ask is that makers and sellers shall brand and sell their mixtures for what they are, rather than as "White Lead," "Pure White Lead," "Tinted Lead," etc.

Buyers and consumers are certainly entitled to know what they are getting.

See list of genuine brands.

**FREE** By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing pictures of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

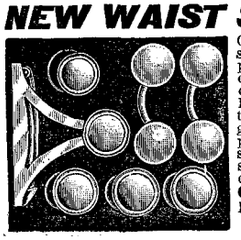
*National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.*

**"Sanitas" Means Health.**

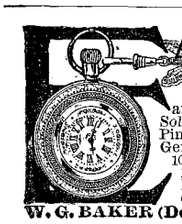
How to have thoroughly sanitary surroundings is told in a pamphlet by Kingzett, the eminent English chemist. Price 10 cents. Every household should contain this little help to comfortable living. It will be sent **free** to subscribers of this paper.

**THE SANITAS CO. (Ltd.),**
**636 to 642 West 55th Street, New York City.**
Disinfectant and Embrocation Manufacturers.

**NEW WAIST SET, 10c.**



Our new '98 set of handsome design includes 1 pair rigid-link ball-end cuff buttons, 3 studs, 1 collar button, and the latest belt retainer. Extra heavy 14k. Roman gold or sterling silver plate, worth 40c. at any store. We send complete set, with new catalogue of bargains, postpaid for **ONLY 10c., 3 for 25c.**
**Ingersoll & Bro., Dept. 17**
**67 Cortlandt St., N. Y.**



**EARN a Chatelaine WATCH**
by selling **25 pounds Baker's Teas, etc.,** among your friends for a Ladies' Solid Silver Watch with Chatelaine Pin or long Opera Chain; 25 lbs. for Gents' Silver Watch and Chain; 10 lbs. for Camera or Gold Ring; 100 and 150 lbs. for high-grade Bicycles; 24 lbs. for Guitar, etc., etc. *Send postal for Catalogue.*
**W. G. BAKER (Dept. 93, Springfield, Mass.**

Everyone knows the expense and annoyance of lamp-chimneys breaking.

Macbeth's don't break; and they make more light.

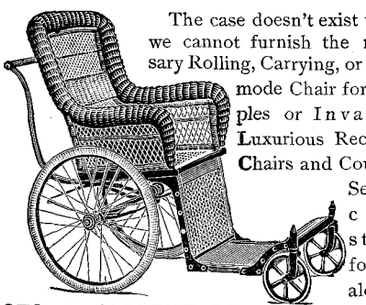
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

**Rheumatism Cured.....**

Mr. J. F. Brookfield writes from Salisbury, N.C.: "While in Knoxville, Tenn., last December, I met an elderly gentlemen, a professor of music, who has been troubled for several years with rheumatism. I told him I would send down before I left town a bottle of Tartarlithine, which I believed would help him if it didn't entirely cure him. While in Montgomery, this trip, his son told me it did his father so much benefit that they had written to you to send their father half a dozen bottles. The benefit given to the old gentleman is very remarkable, after exhausting all the physician's skill, and the legion of remedies advertised for his complaint had been used.

**Pamphlet on the treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by**

**McKESSON & ROBBINS,**
**95 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,**
**Sole Agents for**
**The Tartarlithine Co.**



The case doesn't exist where we cannot furnish the necessary Rolling, Carrying, or Commode Chair for Cripples or Invalids. Luxurious Reclining Chairs and Couches. Send 2-cent stamp for Catalog B.

**GEO. F. SARGENT CO.** 289 D Fourth Ave. New York

**STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS**
**Most Durable and Decorative.**
Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*
**H. S. NORTHROP,** 52 Cherry Street, New York




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the works have orders for some time to come. The retail trade is fairly active, and it is noteworthy that there is a general demand for haste in deliveries, indicating that dealers' supplies are nearly exhausted. The demand for leather is extremely dull. There is free selling of hides at Chicago by packers, tho of country hides the selling is more limited."—*Dun's Review, July 30.*

**Canadian Trade.**—"Hot weather and harvesting operations check trade in the Dominion, but the fall outlook is a good one. Toronto reports Canadian cotton-mills very active and those working on bleached cotton as unable to fill orders, the deficit being supplied by imports from the United States. Aided by low freights, American wheat is being shipped from Toledo and Detroit to Montreal for export, below offers of Ontario grades. Customs receipts are very large as a result of heavy imports of foreign goods to anticipate preferential duties. St. John reports lumber shipments to Europe heavy, while those to the United States are small. Reports of large gold shipments from the Klondike come from Victoria and Vancouver and this has made the coast trade more active, while trade at interior markets in British Columbia is reported improving. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 34, against 17 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, 24 in 1895, and 31 in 1894. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $24,535,709, about the same as last week, but 10.6 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 30.*


**Drugs Destroy**

the lining of the stomach, and cause untold trouble. Give your stomach a rest, stop taking medicine, try an Electropoise. It will do the work of medicine, do it better, and leave your stomach in normal condition.

The Electropoise isn't a belt or battery, but simply an instrument which, when applied, enables the body to take on all the oxygen needed for purification and health.

Get well and keep well by using the Electropoise.

Send for 112-page book, free.

**Miss Clara Barton's Letter.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21, 1896.

*Dear Sir:*—When in London the other day I received two packets from the United States Embassy, each containing an Electropoise; to-day I received your kind letter. Please allow me to thank you heartily and gratefully for the splendid little machines. As you remember, I am not an entire stranger to the virtues of the Electropoise, and I will take great pleasure in passing your offering to afflicted humanity. . . . Very sincerely yours,

CLARA BARTON,
President Red Cross Armenian Relief Expedition.

**A Cure for Insomnia.**

NEW YORK, April 1, 1898.

There is one very great blessing conferred by the use of the ELECTROPOISE which, in my judgment, is not made enough of; that is, it is not emphasized in your advertisements as it should be. I refer to its uniformly restful effect on persons who, whether from bodily suffering, nervous affection, worry, excessive mental labor, or whatever cause, suffer from insomnia. Just now I say nothing of the almost miraculous power of the ELECTROPOISE as a cure for rheumatism, paralysis (as in the case of my friend Mr. Forsythe, of New Concord, Ohio), and other diseases of the blood and muscles; but I hold up before you the power of the ELECTROPOISE to put a person quickly and naturally to sleep and *keep him asleep* until satisfied nature awakes refreshed. In my own family, in this one respect alone, it has been *an incalculable blessing.* In this way the ELECTROPOISE is a *preventer* of sickness, and prevention is better than cure.

JOHN W. PRITCHARD,
Editor *Christian Nation.*

**ELECTROPOISE CO.,**
**1122 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

*Montclair Military Academy,*
*Montclair, N. J.*

Sixty-nine per cent. of our Alumni have entered college, twenty-eight per cent. business, and three per cent. West Point.

Let us send you full descriptive catalogue.

*JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.*
*LIEUT. B. C. WELSH, U. S. A., Commandant.*

**BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE**

Bordentown, N. J.—A home school for girls with many peculiar advantages. Our catalogue tells of them. Rev. J. W. Blaisdell, D.D., President. Address Frederic T. Shultz, A.M., Head Master.

**FRANKLIN COLLEGE** New Athens, O. 74th Yr Sent out U. S. Senators. Governors, and 350 Ministers. Total cost, $135 a year; 8 courses; books free; no saloons; catalog free, with plan to earn funds. W. A. WILLIAMS, D D., Pres.

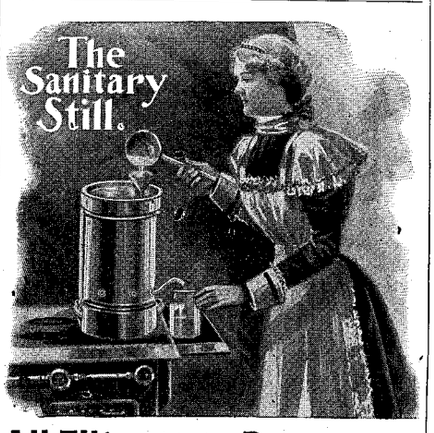

## PERSONALS.

SECRETARY DAY is a very delicate-looking man, and most quiet and unobtrusive in manner. His modesty of demeanor is, perhaps, accountable for the fact that fewer persons, even in Washington, know him by sight than any other member of the Administration. A policeman who has been on duty at the White House for the last three months, says the New York *Evening Post*, called a newspaper correspondent aside the other day and inquired: "What is the name of that man you talked to so long this morning? I've seen him around here quite often." "That," answered the correspondent, "was Judge Day, the Secretary of State." "What!" exclaimed the policeman. "That was Secretary Day? I knew he was one of the War Board, but I had no idea it was Day. Why, good Lord! he looks as if a puff of wind would blow him away."


**A Cooling Drink in Fevers.**

**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased."




**All Filters are Dangerous**

The disease germs are smaller than the pores and work through. Kill them. The only absolutely pure water aerated with sterilized air is made by

**The Sanitary Still**

Disease germs can not survive the process of distillation. The Sanitary Still fits any stove and the same fire which cooks the meal distills the water in abundance. Easy to manage as a tea-kettle. Write for booklet.

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO.,
78 North Green Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**New Process Distillation**

gives something better than mere condensed steam. It produces not only the purest aerated, distilled

**DRINKING WATER**

but water that is palatable, delicious, and refreshing. The best Ralston Still is only $10. It is officially endorsed by the **Ralston Health Club of America.** Thousands in use. After purchasing, if you can find anything better, return it to us and get your money back.

All our goods fully guaranteed.

We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of water-stills in the world.

Catalog "I" explains everything; free on application.

**THE A. R. BAILEY MFG., CO., 54 Maiden Lane, N. Y.**

**DON'T DIE FOR WANT OF BREATH**

**Electric Fans**
From $2.50 Complete

SEND FOR
**Electrical Information**
(Pocket Edition) free

Address Dept P

**J. H. MASON, Inventor, 152 East 23d Street, New York**

Members New York Stock Exchange. **BOODY, BANKERS, McLELLAN & CO.,**

Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin.

**57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.**

We are now offering a select line of First Mortgage Gold Bonds netting investor from 4 to 6%.

Special circular sent on application.

**Put a Brown Bros.' Boiler** in your kitchen. It means *clean hot water.* They are made of copper and are seamless. No rivets; no rust. Send for booklet. **Randolph & Clowes,** Box 19, Waterbury. Conn.


## Current Events.

*Monday, July 25.*

United States troops begin **landing on the island of Porto Rico** near Ponce on the South coast. . . . Five hundred new cases of yellow fever are reported by General Shafter. . . . Thirty-three hundred Spanish troops in **garrisons outlying Santiago surrender** to Lieutenant Miley. . . . Cuban citizens in Cienfuegos **appeal to Admiral Sampson** to take the town before they starve. . . . The joint resolution of Congress **thanking Admiral Dewey** for his victory at Manila is engrossed and forwarded. . . . A Madrid despatch via London says that the Spanish Government has addressed the Government at Washington proposing **an armistice to discuss terms of peace.** . . . The jury in the case of United States **Senator Kenney**, of Dela-



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ware, is unable to agree and is finally discharged.

The Earl of Minto is appointed **governor-general of Canada**, to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen. . . . Nineteen Austrian **sailors of** *La Bourgogne* are arraigned in Havre for cruelty and brutality at the collision. . . . **The international Chess tournament** in Vienna ends with Pillsbury and Tarrasch tied for first place.

*Tuesday, July 26.*

**Spain formally sues for peace** through M. Cambon, French Ambassador to this country. In the **landing of American troops** at Guanica, Porto Rico, twenty Spaniards are reported killed. . . . **Admiral Sampson** forwards to the War Department his official report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. . . . General Shafter's official **report of the Santiago campaign** places the total number of casualties at 1,584, of whom 226 were killed, 1,274 wounded, and 84 missing. . . . Louis Kempner has been appointed acting postmaster at Santiago.

The council of the Legion of Honor has **erased the name of Emile Zola** from its rolls. . . . Admiral Candiani, of the Italian navy, makes a formal demand on the Colombian Government for full execution of the **Cerruti claim.** . . . Owing to lack of evidence the **prosecution of the Austrian sailors** charged with brutality at the sinking of *La Bourgogne* has been dropped.

*Wednesday, July 27.*

A Madrid despatch to a London newspaper says that the **American forces invading Porto Rico** have been repulsed at Yauco. . . . The cruiser *Philadelphia* **leaves San Francisco for Honolulu** with Admiral Miller on board. . . . **Lord Herschel,** member of the joint Canadian America commission, arrives on the *Teutonic* . . . Advices from **Honolulu** say that the city celebrated with great rejoicing the news of the passage of the annexation resolution.

The **Anglo-American league** in Great Britain elects the Hon. James Bryce chairman, and the Duke of Sutherland treasurer. . . . **Ernest T. Hooley,** the defaulting English promoter, testifies in the London bankruptcy court that he had paid large sums of money to various titled Englishmen for the use of their names.

*Thursday, July 28.*

Secretary Day, after a conference with the President, announces that the **reply of this Government to the Spanish note** will be given on Friday or Saturday. . . . **General Shafter reports** total sick as 4,132, of which 3,100 are fever cases. . . . **Admiral Cervera** forwards to his Government, through the French embassy, his official report of the naval battle at Santiago. The **Government of Haiti refuses** to permit the establishment of an American weather station in its territory. . . . The **Populists of Texas** nominate Barney Gibbs for governor. . . . The court of inquiry at Halifax, which investigated the *Bourgogne* **disaster,** gives a decision exonerating the captain and crew of the *Cromartyshire* of all blame.

**Von Veldtheim,** who killed Woolf Joel, trustee of Barney Barnato's Johannesburg estate, has been acquitted of the charge of murder. . . . The **Italian Colombian embroglio** is assuming serious proportions, the Italian minister having sailed for Europe, and the Italian admiral, it is reported, having received instructions to bombard Cartagena.

*Friday, July 29.*

**The city and port of Ponce, Porta Rico, surrender** to General Miles. . . . The President and his Cabinet spend a long session formulating **a reply to Spain's peace overtures.** . . . General Wood begins the work of **cleaning the city of Santiago.** . . . Rufus W. Lane, of Ohio, is appointed **consul to Smyrna,** Turkey. . . . **Dr. William Pepper,** aweli-known physician and former provost of the University of Pennsylvania, dies in Oakland, Cal.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, announced that the **Canadian-American conference** will open in Quebec, on August 23. . . . Michael Davitt, in the House of Commons, urges the British Government to release **Mrs. Maybrick.**

*Saturday, July 30.*

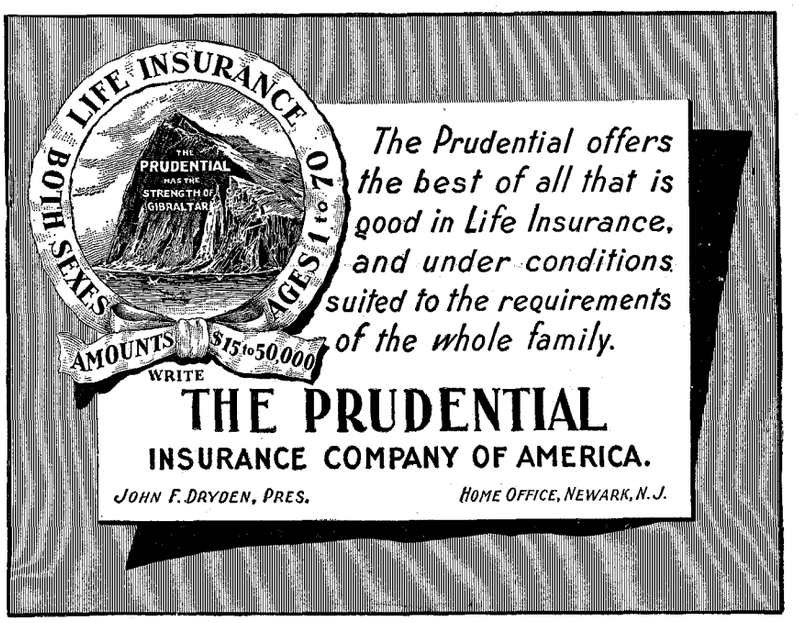
At a conference between the President and the French Ambassador Cambon, acting on behalf of the Spanish Government, an agreement on the **basis of peace is reached,** needing only the ratification by the Spanish Cortes and the American Senate to put an end to the war. . . . **General Merritt arrives at Manila.** . . . In his message to the Secretary of War, General Shafter makes a statement regarding the reported differences between **General Garcia** and himself.

Prince **Bismarck dies** at Friedrichsruh. . . . **The Pope issues an encyclical** to the Scottish people beseeching them to return to their ancient faith.

*Sunday, July 31.*

General Miles informs the War Department that the army has been received **enthusiastically by the Porto Ricans,** 2,000 of whom have offered to enlist under his banners. . . . **Major-General Wade is ordered to reinforce General Miles** in Porto Rico with fifteen regiments. . . . The town of **Nuevitas is bombarded** and subsequently burned by American war-ships. The **battle-ship** *Texas* **goes into dry-dock** at the Brooklyn navy yard.

The President of Colombia submits to congress a resolution providing for the **settlement of the Cerruti claim.**



LIFE INSURANCE
BOTH SEXES
AGES 1 to 70
THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR
AMOUNTS $15 to 50,000
WRITE
The Prudential offers the best of all that is good in Life Insurance, and under conditions suited to the requirements of the whole family.
THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRES.
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N.J.

**The Present War Troubles**

seem to affect very little the business of W. G. Baker, the tea and coffee man of Springfield. The amount of tea, coffee, etc., that Mr. Baker is now selling through the mails is large, going into every state and territory in the Union. His goods are sold somewhat lower than they can be bought in large cities and towns, and it requires no great effort on the part of any one to step out and sell fifty pounds of tea, coffee, etc., and thus secure a gold watch and chain or some other premium, as per the advertising in another column.

SUMMER RESORTS.

**Rocky Point Inn.** Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
**ADIRONDACKS.**
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Open June 15. Special rates for September. For illustrated folder, etc., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,** MONTREAL, CANADA.
The only fire-proof hotel in the city. Strictly first-class. **Centrally Located.**
C. and N. VALLEE. GEO. D. FUCHS, Manager.

**The Summer Resorts of Virginia**
*Are quickly and pleasantly reached by the*
**NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.**
You can leave New York at 5 o'clock in the evening and breakfast the next morning in the mountains of Virginia, or leave New York at 10 o'clock in the morning and spend the evening in the Caverns of Luray. The resorts of Virginia have a great advantage of those of more northern latitude in being of more equable climate and longer seasons, always cool and delightful without sudden and extreme changes in temperature. Address
**W. B. BEVILL, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.,**
for descriptive matter and further information.

**Pick on Memory**
New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc.
Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address **E. Pick,** 127 East 10th Street, New York.

**For Summer Excursion Book about Catskill Mts.**
And points North, East, and West, apply to the ALBANY DAY LINE, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York, sending 6 cents in stamps.

**SUMMER EXCURSIONS**
**VIA HUDSON RIVER**
At reduced rates, to Adirondack Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Green Mountains, Montreal, and all resorts reached by Delaware and Hudson or Fitchburg Railroads and connections. **Rates to above resorts always lower than by any other route.** First-class accommodations. Steamers Saratoga or City of Troy leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P.M., except Saturday. **Send for lists of routes and rates for Excursion Tours.** G. M. LEWIS, General Ticket Agent, West Tenth Street Pier, New York.

**B&O**
**ROYAL BLUE**
**BEST LINE TO**
**BALTIMORE**
**PHILADELPHIA**
**NEW YORK**
**PITTSBURG**
**CHICAGO**
**ST. LOUIS**
**CINCINNATI**
STOP OVER ALLOWED AT WASHINGTON

**LARKIN SOAPS**
*AND PREMIUMS.—FACTORY TO FAMILY*
The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample Soap if mention this magazine.
**The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

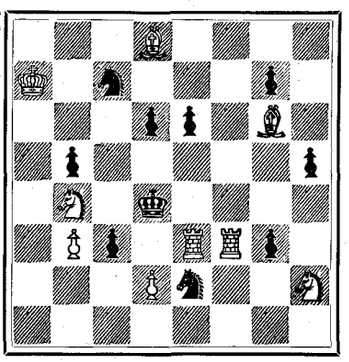
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 306.

BY J. F. TRACY, BRIDGTON, ME.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. ..... / K—Q 5 | 3. Kt—B 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—Kt 3 | 3. Q—Kt 7, mate |
| 1. ..... / Q x Kt | 2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—K 4 | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| | 2. .. ... / K—B 4 | 3. Q x P mate |
| 1. ..... / Q any other | 2. Kt—K 6 ch / K—K 4, must | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| 1. ..... / B x Kt | 2. Kt—B 5, ch / K—K 4 | 3. P—Q 4, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—B 4 | 3. Q x P mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

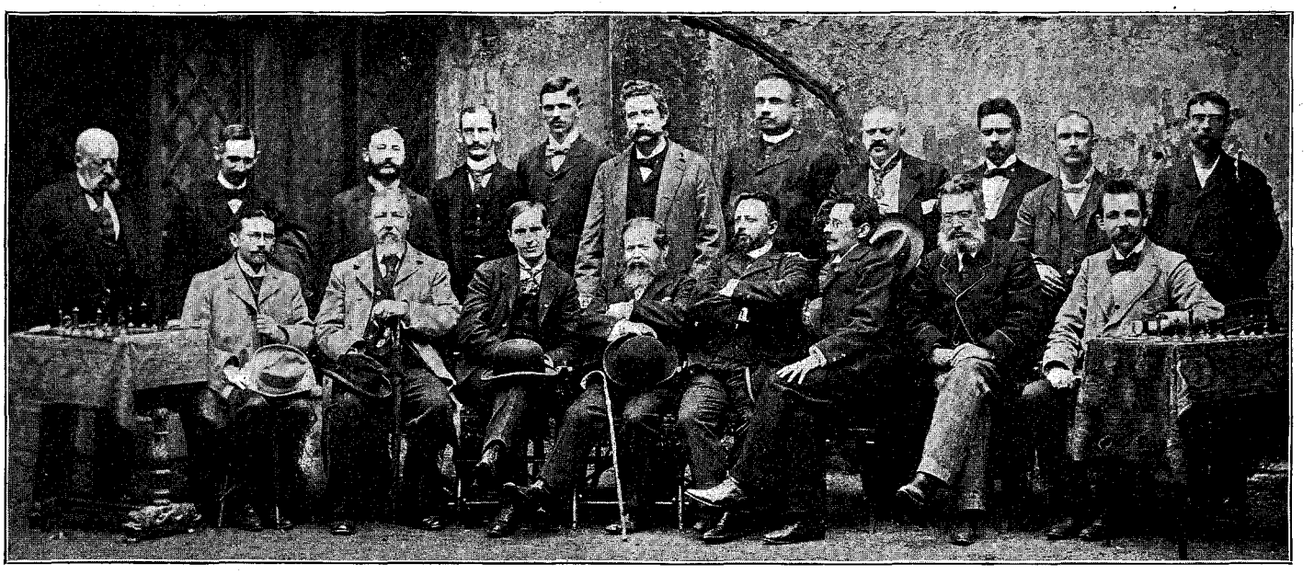
Comments: "Fine, but for doubles"—M. W. H.; "Rather difficult and very skilfully constructed"—H. W. B.; "Shows many excellences. White's Kts are peerlessly placed"—I. W. B.; "Seems to me fully as difficult as 295 which took 1st prize"—F. H. J.; "A worthy century-mark in your list of construction"—F. H. J.; "Of very great merit"—R. M. C.; "The same old story! Offer your Queen. Problem-makers should try something different"—G. P.; "An excellent 2-mover"—F. S. F.; "Juicy problem; key-move by no means obvious"—W. W. F.; "Key-move apparently the most unlikely one on the board."—F. L. H.

### The Vienna Tournament.

This without any exception, has been the most closely contested Tournament that the world has seen. For many rounds, Pillsbury and Tarrasch have kept within a half a point of each other, never more than a point, and finish together. Janowski, the French champion, who takes Third Prize, exhibited an ability which marks him as one of the world's great players. He defeated, in successive rounds, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Schiffers, Tarrasch, Alapin, and Walbrodt. He is a dashing player, always dangerous, and fights as long as there is a shade of a chance.

The judges decided that Pillsbury and Tarrasch should play a match of four games to decide who should take first and second prizes. Tarrasch won the first and third games, Pillsbury the second, and the fourth was drawn. The final score is: Tarrasch, 2½; Pillsbury, 1½. Tarrasch receives first prize, $1,500; Pillsbury, second, $1,000.

Henry N. Pillsbury will be twenty-six in December. He became famous as the winner of the First Prize at the Hastings Tournament, defeating the World's Champion. Since then, he has defeated Showalter twice for the championship of the United States, and now adds to his laurels by his great fight with Dr. Tarrasch.



A. Schwartz, Sr. C. Schlechter. H. Fahndrish. H. Caro. S. Maroczy. T. W. Showalter. S. Marco. A. Alapin. J. Halpin. D. S. Baird. A. Burn. Dr. S. Tarrasch. J. H. Blackburne. H. N. Pillsbury. W. Steinitz. M. Tschigorin. D. Janowski. E. Schiffers. P. Lipke.

**PLAYERS IN THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.**

(Photographed in Vienna.)

### Solution of Problems.

CONCERNING 298.

We are convinced that this problem, as published, cannot be solved. There are three promising key-moves: (1) Kt—R 5; (2) Kt—K 2; (3) Q—K 2; but none of these will do.

1. Kt—R 5 / K—K 5 2. B—K Kt 5 / P—Kt 4

then, Kt—B 6 is not mate. The second key, Kt—K 2, promises some very beautiful continuations, but it also is stopped by K—K 5. The third, Q—K 2, shows the reason for the Black B. For instance:

1. Q—K 2 / P—Kt 4 2. B—B 8, ——— and no mate.

The Editor regrets exceedingly that this problem is unsound, and, also, that he does not know how to remedy it. He promises, however, to endeavor to get the correct position as soon as possible.

No. 300.

1. Q—Q R 8 / K—B 4 2. Kt—Q 3 ch / Kt x Kt 3. Q—Q 8, mate

problems"—R. M. C.; "Moderately easy and quite elegant"—G. P.

A number of our solvers didn't see the trap that M Enrenstein had set at Q B 8. They overlooked the fact that when, in nearly every instance, the Black K was driven to K 4, there was no mate next move. For instance:

1. Q—Q B 8 / Kt—Kt 3 2. P—B 3 ch / K—K 4, must Q—K 6, mate?

Oh, no! K x Kt.

No. 301.

Key-move, Q—Q R 8.

Solution received from those who got 300, and F.S.Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; R. Ellison, La Grange, Ind.; M. M. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. T. H. F., Kinston, N. C.; R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; F. G. Norman, San Francisco; Prof. W. G. Brown, Arrington, Va.

Comments: "Easy, but pretty"—M. W. H.; "Very interesting"—H. W. B.; "As pretty as it is easy"—I. W. B.; "Not very difficult, but of skilful

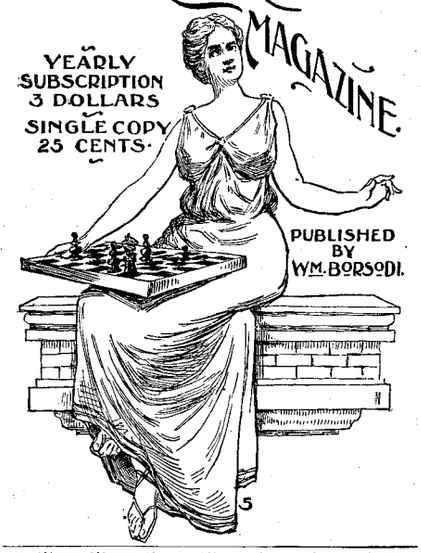
DR. SIEGBERT TARRASCH.

Dr. Tarrasch is just ten years older than Pillsbury, and is a native of Breslau. When only sixteen years of age he was a good Chess-player, and exhibited extraordinary intellectual endowments. In 1885, being twenty-three years of age, he took his degree in medicine. In 1884 took First Prize and secured title of Master in Nuremberg. In 1885 played in the Hamburg Chess-Congress, in which he showed great skill and tied with Blackburne, English, Mason, and Weiss for second place. The five scored 11½ points against Gunsberg, who took First Prize with 12 points. Since 1886, Dr. Tarrasch has been a practising physician in Nuremberg; First Prize in the Breslau Tournament, 1889; the Manchester Tournament, 1890, and the Tournament in Dresden, 1892; Leipzig, 1894. Dr. Tarrasch has the unique reputation of being the greatest amateur Chess-player in the world, for he can not, in any sense, be called a professional. As a player he excels in what may be called Chess-knowledge. Always analytical, never very brilliant, he plays for a position or combination that gives safety to his game and, at the same time, allows him to force his opponent. This short sketch of the German Doctor would be incomplete if we did not add that he is one of the most genial and gentlemanly players that ever sat at a board.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# AMERICAN CHESS MAGAZINE.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION 3 DOLLARS
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.



PUBLISHED BY WM. BORSODI.

## RAMBLES FROM RUSSIA TO SPAIN

Popular Edition of "Out-door Life in Europe"

BY Dr. E. P. Thwing.

Sketches of Men and Manners, People and Places. Describing in a series of brilliant word-pictures out-door life abroad, from the Hebrides to Venice, and street scenes in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, England, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain.

12mo, 252 pp. Price, paper covers, 20 cents. Cloth edition, $1.00.

**Nearly 50,000 copies have been sold.**

**HIGHLY PRAISED**

"Most graphic and telling."—*Dr. Joseph Parker*, London.

"Second only to actual sight."—*Harvard Register.*

"In a high degree life-like and attractive."—*National Presbyterian*, Louisville, Ky.

"Interesting as a novel; highly graphic."—*Christian Intelligencer*, New York.

"Spicy, readable, full of good things, by one who saw much, and could remember it and tell it."—*Daily Standard*, Bridgeport, Conn.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.**

"Almost Like a Voice from Heaven."—*Chicago Herald.*

## The Ethics of Marriage.

**Vital Suggestions Toward Making the Marriage State Both Sacred and Happy**

**By H. S. POMEROY, M.D.**

The Family and the State—All that Concerns Woman's Education and Employment in their Bearings on the Questions of Marriage and Maternity—The Perversion of Marriage—The Mission of the Child—Heredity—Bars to Parenthood—Suggestions.

A BOOK FULL OF TRUE HELP FOR THE DAILY ROUND OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone* says: (In a four-page letter to the author concerning this book)

"In your griefs and denunciations I sympathize and share to the full, and so much as this you are at liberty to state *when and where you will.*"

*Rev. Joseph Cook* writes: "A subject of great delicacy and yet of commanding present importance is treated with the utmost propriety of tone and expression; with adequate knowledge."

*12mo, Cloth, 197 pp., price, $1.00; postage free.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York.**

## CLERICAL TYPES

By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.**

## RIGHT-HAND HELPS FOR EVERY DESK

## English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions

**By JAS. C. FERNALD,**

*Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department Standard Dictionary.*

Over 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms. Nearly 4,500 Classified Antonyms. Correct use of Prepositions clearly shown by illustrative examples. Hints and Helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance.

*Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute*:—"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression *than any other text-book of higher English yet produced.*"

*The Brooklyn Citizen*:—"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."

*Northern Christian Advocate*:—"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready reference libraries of educators and writers."

*12mo, Cloth, 574 pages. Heavy Cloth Binding, Price, $1.50 Net.*

## The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

**By J. K. HOYT.**

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. An Appendix containing Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations.

*Highly Commended by*

**Ex-President Harrison** **General Horace Porter**
**Gen. Stewart L. Woodford** **Prof. Goldwin Smith**

*New York Herald*:—"By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."

*Handsome Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pages. Prices (All Net): Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.*

## English Compound Words and Phrases

**By F. HORACE TEALL,**

*Editor of "Compound Words" in the Standard Dictionary.*

Valuable principles and rules for compounding together with a list of 40,000 compound words.

*New York State Educational Journal*:—"This book may be considered a final authority."

*Journal of Education*, Boston:—"The work gives, in shape for instant use, just the information needed."

*Paper and Press*, Philadelphia:—"The Book is of essential importance to all writers."

*8vo, Cloth, leather back, 311 pp. Price, $2.50*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,**
**30 Lafayette Place, N. Y. City**

**Heartily Indorsed After Careful Examination.**

**Arthur A. Huey,** President Board of Public Education, Philadelphia, Pa: "I have carefully examined the Students' Standard Dictionary and find it to be convenient in size, reliable in definition, and accurate in statement. I do not know of any academic dictionary that equals it, and I take great pleasure in indorsing it for use in schools." Send for Prospectus.

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.**

**A NEW TREASURE FOR THINKING PEOPLE.**

**Journal of Education,** Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

## The Students' Standard Dictionary

New from cover to cover with numerous exclusive features. It is the most ample, comprehensive, accurate, and authoritative academic dictionary in existence.

**The Peer of Academic Dictionaries.**

**BECAUSE** of the marvelous and unexcelled SCOPE and RICHNESS of its vocabulary.
**BECAUSE** it contains thousands of NEW WORDS demanded by the arts, sciences, and philosophy.
**BECAUSE** it capitalizes only the words that are always so to be written—an exclusive feature.
**BECAUSE** the definitions are prepared by specialists, and are FULL, EXACT, and CLEAR.
**BECAUSE** it has thousands of SYNONYMS and the exclusive feature of ANTONYMS and PREPOSITIONS.

**Appendix of Extraordinary Value.**

Proper Names in Fiction, History, Geography, etc.; Foreign Words and Phrases in English Literature; Faulty Diction, Disputed Pronunciations, Chemical Elements, Titles and Degrees; Weights and Measures, Historical Data, Common and Metric Systems, etc.

*SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.*

**8vo, Heavy Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50 net. Full Leather, $4.00 net. Thumb Index to order, 50c. extra.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.**

*Daily Nourishment for Soul Needs*

## BIBLE SELECTIONS FOR DAILY DEVOTIONS

**By Rev. SYLVANUS STALL, D.D.**

Author of "Methods of Church Work," "Object Sermons to Children," "Talks to the King's Children."

ITS aim has been to bring together such devotional passages as will form a volume that can be opened at any place with the assurance that any and every passage will be found suited in character and length for readings before the home circle and other general gatherings.

**HEARTILY COMMENDED.**

"Great benefit ought to result from the circulation of such a book, the only one of its kind published."—**The Methodist,** Baltimore.

"The work will be a help to many who are anxious to do regular reading of the Word, but who find themselves lost in the magnitude of the Bible taken as a whole."—**Central Christian Advocate,** St. Louis.

*Elegant Leather Edition, Richly Bound in Full Flexible Morocco, Divinity Circuit, Gold on Red Edges, price $2.50. Cloth Edition, 12mo, 686 pp., price $1.00, post-free.*

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N.Y.**

## The Epic of Paul

**A Sequel to the Author's celebrated "Epic of Saul."**

**By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON**

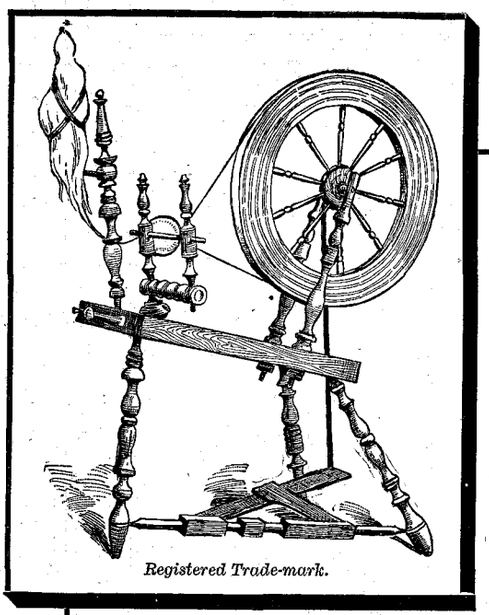
An epic poem depicting the life of Saint Paul. The design of the poem as a whole is to present through conduct on Paul's part and through speech from him, a living portrait of the man that he was, together with a reflex of his most central and characteristic teaching.

**8vo, Cloth, Gilt Top, 722 pages. Price, $2.00. Price of "Epic of Paul" and "Epic of Saul," if ordered together, $3.00.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers**
**30 Lafayette Place, New York**




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



*Registered Trade-mark.*

# ON BEHALF OF THE LINEN CLOSET

Many ladies who are spending the Summer away from home, at the sea-shore or in the mountains, will doubtless often think of their return in the Fall, and of the many things which will be needed in the different departments which pertain to housekeeping. Without desiring to disturb the summer rest, permit us to suggest

## "The Linen Store"

as the place where all the Autumn requirements of the Linen Closet may be met. Here will be found such a well-assorted stock of Table linen, Bed linen, Towels, and Art Linens as will at once impress the visitor not only with the fulness and richness of the supply but also with the great variety of styles. When to these advantages is added the confidence that every thread which professes to be pure linen agrees to the last fibre with its pretensions, and, finally, that the prices at which the goods are sold are entirely just, there seems to be no element of attraction left to be desired.

The mail will quickly bring you a catalogue of our entire stock, and we assure you perfect satisfaction in making your selection of these goods and ordering them by post.

* * *

## JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

## "The Linen Store,"

**14 West 23d Street, = = = NEW YORK.**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED